

# SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 126

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## STORM TROUBLES

### I. C. & S. Traction Car Stays Out All Night.

The last southbound interurban car on the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern, due in here at 11:38 p. m., was caught in the storm near stop No. 69, about one half mile north of Azalia, Thursday night and was compelled to stay out all night. The car ran into a falling tree and a number of the windows were broken out including one of the large windows in front of the motorman, one or two of the ventilator windows and three or four windows on the side of the car. The wires were broken down, the current cut off and the car left in total darkness. The only light about the car the remainder of the night was a lone lantern which shone none too brilliant. The seventeen passengers on the car, including men and women, besides the conductor and motorman, had quite a trying experience. One courageous young woman, more plucky than the rest, busied herself with making the other passengers forget the dangers of the storm with the various pleasant-tries which she introduced. A member of the train crew in making his way through the car stumbled over a lady who was down in the aisle either in prayer for deliverance from the storm, or for the protection the seats might afford from the flying glass. The car was in charge of Conductor McLean and Motorman Charles Rhoades. The wires were connected early this morning and the car brought into Seymour about 6:30. It was quite a relief to a tired and frightened lot of men and women who had been on the road between Columbus and Seymour for more than seven hours. At eleven o'clock today no other car had come in from the north but another was expected between that time and noon. The poles and wires were up but the telephone wire was not connected. The cars coming from Louisville went in and out all day as usual. Passengers coming into the city from every direction during the early morning for points north on the traction line went north on the Pennsylvania passenger train at 9:51 and by shortly after 11 o'clock another large crowd of strangers and traveling men were collecting at the traction station.

Green beans at Hoosier grocery.

### Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the B. of L. E., the W. R. C., Mr. F. J. Voss, Rev. H. H. Allen and the many other friends who assisted us so kindly and extended so many favors during the sickness, death and burial of Mrs. Samuel Baker and her son-in-law, Mr. Smith Manning. Your kindness and sympathy has helped us in bearing the loss of our loved ones and we assure you that these favors are very much appreciated.

SAMUEL BAKER and FAMILY,  
MRS. MANNING and FAMILY.

### Tornado In South.

Special to the REPUBLICAN  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Apr. 30.—Several persons are reported killed by tornado last night at Franklin, Tenn. The town of Hillsboro, a few miles from there, said to have been literally blown away. Great damage also reported at Centerville and other nearby towns.

### Mob Law.

Special to the REPUBLICAN:  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, April 30.—Three negroes were lynched at Marshall, Texas, early today, by a mob. The negroes had killed a deputy sheriff.

### Hoadley's Cash Sale.

Fancy oranges per dozen.....15c  
Two 1 lb. box Raisins.....15c  
1 lb. box Banquet Wafers.....10c  
Watch paper for big sale.

Strawberries, raisins, pine-apples, cucumbers, tomatoes and radishes at the Model grocery.

## DREAMLAND TONIGHT

### Educated Abroad

Illustrated Song  
"It is Hard to Kiss You Sweet-  
heart When the Last Kiss Means  
Good Bye!"

## DIED.

BROWN—Mrs. Letty Ann Brown, probably the oldest person in the county, died rather suddenly, Thursday night about 12:30 at her home in Cortland. When the storm came up that night the house was shaken on its foundation and two windows were broken by the hard wind. She became very much frightened and being in feeble health because of her advanced age the shock was too much for her. She was conscious until the very last and a moment before her death asked her grandson, E. B. Douglass, who was at her bedside, for a drink of water. A few weeks ago she was pretty badly burned by her clothing catching on fire and while she was recovering from that her physical condition was somewhat weakened as a result. The announcement of her death was received with sorrow by her neighbors and friends for she was loved and esteemed by all.

The deceased was born August 24, 1815, at Newtown, Ohio, and had she lived until her next birthday would have been ninety-four years of age. She came to this county in 1818 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Day, who settled a few miles southwest of Cortland. They were among the pioneers of the county and Aunt Letty remembered distinctly and often talked to her friends of the struggles of the early settlers in this county. Her mind remained clear until the very last and she could tell of the development of the country from a dense forest to what it is today. She was married September 7, 1837, to Jacob Brown, who died March 18, 1889. Their home was continuously on their place at Cortland. To them were born three children, Eliza J., deceased, Elias D., deceased, and George R., of Sullivan, Ill. Seven grandchildren and nine great grandchildren are living. Mrs. Brown was a faithful member of the Christian church and had been many years. She was indeed a good woman had a wide circle of loving friends.

The funeral will be from the house Sunday afternoon at one o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. A. Winn, of this city. Burial at Riverview cemetery.

### Cultivate Patriotism.

The youngsters of the public schools of Indiana are to be given some special training along patriotic lines, the idea being to intensify their love and reverence for "Old Glory." An act of the recent legislature reads as follows: Section 1: Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that the state board of education shall require the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in its entirety in the schools of the state of Indiana upon all patriotic occasions, and that the said board of education shall arrange to supply the words and music in sufficient quantity for the purposes indicated therein. The idea is not a bad one.

Fresh buttermilk daily at  
Hopewell & Brand's.

No. 1032.

### REPORT OF THE Condition OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At Seymour, in the State of Indiana at the close of business, April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts.....	\$23,341.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	2,497.36
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits.....	10,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	20,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....	2,999.24
Bonds, securities, etc.....	62,496.63
Bankinghouse furniture and fixtures.....	18,680.05
Other real estate owned.....	20,466.46
Due from approved reserve agents.....	63,889.44
Checks and other cash items.....	4,037.32
Notes of other National Banks.....	5,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	176.70
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie.....	29,029.70
Legal-tender notes.....	8,861.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation).....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$76,715.57

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	35,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	5,000.30
National Bank notes outstanding.....	98,100.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	410,860.38
Time certificates of deposit.....	8,830.70
Certified Checks.....	8,924.19
United States deposits.....	10,000.00
Total.....	\$76,715.57

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF JACKSON, ss  
I, J. H. Andrews, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1909.

JNO. M. LEWIS,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires Nov. 30, 1910.

CORRECT—Attest:

C. H. CORDES,  
B. F. PRICE,  
B. F. SCHNECK

Directors.

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

## IMPROVEMENTS

### New Residences Started And Others To Start Soon.

Many new residences were built in Seymour last year and a good many more will be built this season. Quite a number have been started in different parts of the city and plans for others have been made and will begin soon. Numerous residents are repairing and enlarging the residences they now occupy.

In the Reed and Jordan addition the third concrete foundation is being put in and the fourth will be started soon. Two of these are to be built by Mr. Reed himself and the third by N. M. Carlson. All four are to be modern residences, one and a half and two stories, and quite in keeping with the other four residences that were built in that addition last year. It will be necessary for Mr. Carlson to proceed slowly with his residence for several weeks because of the number of contracts he has ahead to furnish the material for other residences.

Mrs. Aaron Cross is building a cottage for rental purposes on W. Seventh street, west of Central avenue, and the same will be under roof before many days. As soon as this is completed she will begin another on the adjoining lot.

The concrete foundation is about completed for the new residence of Joseph Rottman on N. Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh. The carpenters expect to begin their work next Monday.

A new residence was completed recently on Central avenue, north of the Southern Indiana railroad, and the same is now occupied. Another will be built in the same locality soon.

Still another new residence is to be started in the early summer, in the Laugel addition where several were built last summer and fall.

The new residence of Alonzo Boland on the south side of W. Fifth street, was completed recently and is now occupied.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shepard are changing their one story residence, at the northeast corner of Poplar and Fourth streets, into a story and a half residence by adding two rooms, besides a hallway and a bath room, on the second floor. Mr. Shepard built a large porch at his residence last summer and erected a neat stable on his lot recently.

A. P. Carter has begun the erection of a nice residence at the northeast corner of Fourth street and Central avenue.

T. J. Stanfield is building an addition to his residence at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

T. S. Blish is building a new porch and otherwise remodeling and improving his residence at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

George Collins will probably build another new residence this summer on N. Walnut street, adjoining the residence which he built last summer.

Mrs. Oscar Carter has recently recovered one of her residences on N. Walnut street and made some other improvements there.

Mrs. Nancy Burkdaal is building a new addition to her residence at the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar streets.

Mrs. Thomas Jones has recently repainted her residence at the corner of Sixth street and Indianapolis avenue. Conductor Frank S. Gilbert has recently repainted his residence on Indianapolis avenue, formerly owned and occupied by Mrs. Hall.

George Clark is making extensive improvements at his residence at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. The large shade trees in the back yard have been cut away and about two hundred fifty loads of dirt have been hauled away from the lot and put in the Reed-Jordan addition. The old sheds have been torn away and new ones erected.

Rev. and Mrs. Harley Jackson have recently repainted their residence at the northeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets.

New concrete sidewalks are being put down on the north side of W. Seventh street, between Walnut and Poplar streets, in front of the new residences of Dr. L. M. Mains, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Kindig.

Stanfield and Carlson have just repainted their ware rooms fronting on the brick alley in the Pfaffenberger block.

Lawrence A. Ebner has recently repainted his residence at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, which he purchased of J. S. Mills some time ago.

These are but a part of the improvements observed in a walk of thirty minutes. The improvements in all

parts of the city will be recounted in these columns just as rapidly as a representative of this paper can make the rounds. There will be a great deal done in the building line in Seymour this summer.

### Stands For Square Deal.

You never ordered a \$10 lightning rod of your home merchant and then found your note for \$100 in the bank the next day as the result! You never paid him \$50 for a range that warped out of shape in six months—without your wife getting her money back! He never charged you \$75 for a buggy that you found out afterward could be bought anywhere for \$60. Fellows, let us give the home merchant credit for what he has done and what he is doing for us. He keeps us informed about the progress of the world by bringing its latest and best offerings to our doors. While we are occupied with our own work he searches the world over for things that will add to our comfort or profit and keeps them on display so we can see them whenever we choose and become educated to their value and use. He protects us against fraud and deceit. He stands for the square deal.—Advance Hustler.

### Louisville Music Festival.

The May Music Festival will be held in Louisville Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, May 6, 7 and 8. It will take place in the First Regiment Armory and will be the second biennial event given in the Kentucky metropolis.

Walter Damrosch and his New York Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Martin, the Kentucky tenor, and Olive Fremstad, regarded as one of the world's greatest sopranos, will be heard, while Germaine Schnitzer, the Viennese pianist, and Albert Spalding, the brilliant young American violinist, are on the program.

The chorus will be composed of 350 of the best singers of this section, and four big choral works will be given. They are "Aida," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," "The Death of Minnehaha," and "The Bride of Dunkerron." There will be five performances, three in the evening and two in the afternoon.

### Has Paid Up.

The American Sugar Refining Company, of New Jersey, and the New York corporation of the same name has paid into the Treasury of the United States, \$896,000, completing a payment aggregating over \$2,134,000 in settlement of all civil claims arising out of the fraudulent weighing of sugar in Brooklyn and Jersey City.

### Time Getting Short.

Next Monday, May 3, is the last day for paying the spring installment of taxes without the delinquent penalty being added. The county treasurer and his deputy are mighty busy men these days and they are taking in a lot of money. If you have not settled your spring taxes better do so before the treasurer closes his office next Monday evening.

### Still In Hospital.

Marshall McGinley, the Columbus man, who had his nose cut and broken in an automobile accident north of this city three weeks ago, is still in the hospital at Columbus. His wounds are not healing very rapidly and it is predicted that he will be at the hospital for quite awhile yet.

Green beans and new potatoes at Hopewell & Brand's.

The Loertz Bakery is the place to go for pies and all kinds of cakes.

## JAP-A-LAC

JAP-A-LAC is a fine, tough, quick drying, durable finish for new and old hard and soft wood floors, and wood work. Comes in "Natural" and twelve colors.

Our line of paints, varnishes, oils, etc., is unusually complete and includes the best-known brands—nothing "cheap" but the prices.

C.W. MILHOUS  
DRUGGIST

## JULY FOURTH

### Will Be Celebrated In Seymour This Year.

A committee of fifteen composed of five members each from Canton Seymour, M. W. A. drill team, and Success Co., No. 76, U. R. K. of P., met last night and agreed to hold a big military celebration here July 4th. The following officers were elected: Mark Williams, Chairman, Will Clark, Secretary, James Hamer, Jr., treasurer.

All the other members of the committee have had experience in such affairs and with the support of the orders they represent success is assured. Seymour has splendid railroad facilities, and is admirably located for holding a large demonstration, and every one should help to make this celebration the greatest one in the history of the city.

The people of Seymour know that the men back of this movement to celebrate July 4 will make it a great success. They know just how to plan for a great celebration. The people will cooperate with them in making it the greatest Fourth of July celebration ever held in Southern Indiana.

### Traded Space For Truck.

In the early days the newspaper man was a trader. He traded his paper for cordwood, pumpkins, potatoes or anything else he and his family could use or sell. He traded space for patent medicines, anything he could eat or wear or use in his home. In recounting these customs of the past the Campbellsburg Graphic, a truthful and reliable paper, tells this story of C. C. Menaugh, who until recently published the Salem Democrat:

"When Chap Menaugh, of Salem, first engaged in the business of publishing a newspaper, he received all kinds of proposition to exchange advertising space for useful household articles, and at last he traded a big, villainous-looking advertisement to a Louisville furniture house for a bedstead. He placed the furniture in a spare room, and the wood in the bedstead was so green that one warm spring day it broke out all over with buds and in a week was covered with little groves of waving branches. In the autumn his children picked the hickory nuts from the side pieces, and the next spring Chap tapped the head board for maple syrup, and made and sold twenty-five pounds of maple sugar, and with the money thus obtained bought himself a pointer dog and a plug hat. He since remarked to the writer that the furniture houses that could beat him hadn't so far been incorporated."

### Tobacco Culture.

There will be more tobacco grown in Jennings county this year than for several years according to reports from different sections of the county. A good many acres have been planted in Bigler, Campbell and Montgomery townships and it promises a good yield.—North Vernon Sun.

The celebrated full seamless BURSON hose 25c quality at 15c, or 7 pairs for \$1.00 for next week only.

a29w-30-1d THE IDEAL.

Barber's and horse clippers ground at Sprenger's barber shop.

May25d&w

### To Charge Tuition.

Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute have voted to levy a tuition fee of \$36 per school year on out-of-the-state students with the beginning of the school year of 1909-10. Students from other states who enter for but a portion of the year will be assessed \$1 a week. Governor Marshall during the recent legislative session sent a special message to the house and senate calling attention to the gross injustice of Indiana educating out-of-the-state students free of charge, which has been the custom up to this time. This should have been done long ago.

### Auto Line to Open Soon.

The automobile which was ordered a few weeks ago for the Seymour-Brownstown line is about ready for shipment and is expected here now any day. It is the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to have the line in operation before the end of next week. As court is now in session it is a good time for the line to begin operations.

### Show Tonight.

Tonight the Henderson Stock Company which has drew packed houses every night this week will present their great feature play, "When Man Turns To Brute" at the Majestic. They lay great stress on the excellence of this play. The house will doubtless be crowded again tonight. The prices tonight are 25, 35 and 50 cents.

### Circuit Court.

Sarah Patton was granted a divorce from Charles Patten in the circuit court at Brownstown Thursday. Not much else was done during the day except the making up of issues.

The Van de Walle Music Co. have sold a fine Loganda piano to Mrs. Maud Starks, of south Vine street, also a fine Schultz organ to Henry Quadde, of near Reddington.

### Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.  
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a brick dust sediment, or settling, stringy or milky appearance often indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back are also symptoms that tell you the kidneys and bladder are out of order and need attention.

What To Do.  
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills almost every wish in correcting rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. Corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

## Majestic Theater ALL THIS WEEK

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT  
Richard R. Henderson  
AND THE SUPERB  
Henderson Stock Co.  
IN REPERTOIRE

## TO-NIGHT The Great Feature Play "When Man Turned to Brute"

14 People. Special Matinees. Change of Play and Specialties Nightly.  
PRICES: 25, 35 and 50 Cents.



The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a graduated income tax bill; but French espionage has long been a by-word the world over.

"The light of other days" is not good enough for King Edward, and at considerable expense he is having electric illumination provided for Windsor Castle.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is to have a telephone. It will be interesting to learn what he decrees for "Central" when she tells him "The line is busy."

Considering the fact that 84 per cent. of the European Russians can neither read nor write, the absorption of an anarchist literature in Russia, which gets into the country despite the rigid censorship, is really wonderful.

The Chinese talk of boycotting German products in resentment of the arbitrary conduct of German officials station at Kiaochow. If the Germans don't believe Chinese boycotts hurt, they may have occasion to change their minds.

The verdict in the suit of the United States against the American Sugar Refining Company, at New York, for unpaid duties, awards the government \$134,116, and it is hazardous nothing to predict that the amount will be collected.

The 32-page pamphlet of the Simplified Spelling Board, containing 1100 words misspelled according to the Carnegie-Roosevelt system, will be furnished free on application. Many people are of the opinion that it is worth no more than its costs.

Dr. Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History is said to assert that the prehistoric duck found in Wyoming is 3,000,000 years old. Isn't the estimate exaggerated? If it was a boarding house chicken the Doctor might get somebody to believe him.

The accepted design for a monument to Illinois soldiers who perished at Andersonville has been described as "a hump-backed angel with the stomachache." Well it isn't the first soldiers' monument of which the intention was more admirable than the execution.

It is reported that a peaceable adjustment of factional differences in Cuba has been effected by the reconciliation of Vice President Zayas and President Gomez. Evidently the vice-presidency is an altogether different berth in Cuba from what it is in the United States.

The next innovation in Great Britain will be the establishment of a national labor exchange, where any one out of work can register his name and any one in need of laborers can procure them without cost. It is the same thing, on a larger scale, as the free employment bureaus conducted at state expense in many states of the Union.

The report from Oakland, California, that a young woman of that city is facing invalidism for life, because of blood-poisoning contracted from careless handling of carbon paper for manifolding, should be a warning to typewriters in general. The coloring matter used in carbon paper is said to be dangerous when it gets into the throat or eyes.

A Boston man is reported to have invented a machine for collecting power from the rays of the sun for use in lighting his home. There is no reason why it should not work. A great deal of heat and light and an inconceivably vast amount of power that might be utilized by man are going to waste about him every day. Sooner or later, as a matter of course, most of the available sources of energy on the earth will be turned to account.

The financial secretary of the Bowery Mission in New York is of opinion that many of the men in the famous "bread-line" at the Mission would be faithful and efficient workers on Wisconsin farms, where the problem of obtaining help has been urgent at busy seasons for several years. It is to be hoped that charitable or economic ingenuity will prove equal to bridging the distance between hungry men in the East and waiting jobs in the West.

Andrew Carnegie's peace proposal that the United States defend British ports on the Atlantic coast in return for a similar compliment on the Pacific coast, and in Hawaii and the Philippines, amounts practically to a merging of the naval power of the two nations and the formation of a navy that would be large enough to provide fleets galore for defense purposes. Mr. Carnegie is quite as interesting in this as he was in the recent tariff inquiry.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the installation of the new skeleton fire-control towers on six battleships. This is equivalent to announcing a purpose to provide every battleship in the service with towers of the new pattern. The skeleton tower is neither pretty nor "ship-shape," but it is a practical contrivance that will withstand a great deal of pounding by an enemy's guns before the lives of the men in the look-outs will be imperiled by an impending collapse.

Although Congress reversed the order issued by President Roosevelt relegating the marines to shore duty in connection with naval operations, the Navy Department has put the marines where the Roosevelt administration desired they should go in the future by placing them under the authority of the captains of the ships to which they may be assigned. As the captains are convinced by experience that the marines are unnecessary on the modern fighting ship, they will employ them in the handling rooms or in the powder division and give the "Jackies" the honor of man-

ning the guns. Under treatment of this kind, the marines will doubtless soon be glad to stay ashore for guard service at naval depots, or as reserves for the support of naval movements.

The members of a group of eminent English physicians have subscribed to the following declaration: "We have no hesitation in saying that we consider that school and cross-country races exceeding one mile in distance are wholly unsuitable for boys under the age of 19, as the continued strain involved is apt to cause permanent injury to the heart and other organs." This is a warning as much needed in the United States as anywhere else, for American athletic youths are as prone as their British brothers to overdo.

The New York Medical Journal says that there is a decided reduction in the number of medical students as compared with the immediate past, and attributes it to "arbitrary standards in medical education." The decline is probably due to the fact that during the past decade there has been a great outpouring of young doctors from the various medical schools, with a rapid multiplication of "shingles" of practitioners and a corresponding splitting up of the business from a financial standpoint. The same has been true of the bar. There has been too great a rush to the professions, with a consequent overstocking of the markets.

Sweden has set a precedent in the name of protection to native industries which will not be approved by lovers of art. Hereafter public entertainments by foreigners in Sweden will be subject to a tax equivalent to 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. Actors, operatic singers, instrumental performers, even lecturers—all will be levied upon to the extent named. But such a law, if it has any influence on the stage, will tend to keep foreign artists away from Sweden, and take from Swedish students of music and the drama opportunities to make instructive comparisons. It will tend to national narrowness, and will never put a cent in the pockets of Swedish players.

The hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington is to be reduced in size, with a view of facilitating the transaction of business. In order to permit this diminution the desks of the members will be taken out. One result of the change will be that members occupying the floor will be more easily audible than they are now. Another will be that writing letters while discussion is in progress will be difficult if not impossible. The work of the builders will be performed after the close of the extra session and before the reassembling of the new Congress in December. Whether or not the change brings about a revival of oratory, as some hope it may, at least it will tend to the expedition of business—and that is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Thousands of travelers will be gratified to learn that the White Star and allied lines of the International Mercantile Marine have succeeded in abolishing delay at the New York quarantine. Henceforward, passengers will be taken up to the city from the lower bay as late as midnight, thus saving much valuable time for those who are destined for interior points and extremely desirous of taking the earliest trains. When the magnitude of the business done by the transatlantic liners is considered, and the importance of time in modern business is taken into account, the stubbornness with which effort to expedite matters at New York has been resisted is a matter for surprise. It does not reflect glowingly upon the progressiveness of New Yorkers, but rather affords explanatory light as to the persistence of conditions which have been operating to New York's disadvantage in the export trade in breadstuffs. To get business, nowadays, cities must be alive and thoroughly up-to-date.

#### Coyote Hunt in an Auto.

Coyote hunting in an automobile, since the success of G. A. Maxwell and party, promises to become a highly popular sport in Colorado. Mr. Maxwell, accompanied by Charles Petree of Denver, and C. C. Hildebrand of Chicopee Falls, Mass., left Denver at 7:10 in the morning, started over the plains to the eastward and by 8:30 o'clock had bagged one coyote. Forty minutes later another fleetfooted animal had been run down and by 9:30 still another had been bagged.

By this time the party was twenty miles from Denver, and satisfied with the success of the hunt returned to the city with the three fine trophies, the skins of exceptionally large coyotes.

Some of the animals led the machine for a nice run of two miles at a rate of about forty miles an hour before the dogs that were taken along were turned loose to finish the work.—Denver Republican.

#### A Gate with a History.

Situated in Avon, Mass., is a curious gate made from a tree trunk and parts of branches, the latter forming the word "Equity." It is close beside the main road to Boston, and has long been an object of curiosity to passengers on the trolley cars which pass by. The land in that section was owned at one time by a Mr. Porter, who erected the gate with the word "Porter" inserted. When the town of Avon established a water supply, some of Mr. Porter's land was taken for that purpose. In the dispute that ensued he thought himself unfairly treated, and changed the word to "Equity" as a continual reminder of the injustice, real or fancied, which he suffered. The gate has stood unchanged for twenty years, bleached and weather-beaten, but still strong and serviceable, and is used almost daily.—Strand Magazine.

#### Over 2,000,000 from Great Britain.

In the last 40 years, 1868-1907, 1,769,729 persons have come to this country from England and Wales. Add the Scotch, 390,432, and 2,040,291 have come to the United States from Great Britain in forty years. This is more than have come from Ireland in the same time, twice as many as have come from Sweden. Four times as many as have come from Norway, and more than have come from Poland and Russia put together.

#### New Machine at Weather Bureau.

The federal weather bureau is experimenting with a new machine known as the meteorograph, which records temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity and other important data for forty days without attention.

#### THE AWAKENING.

I am soul-sore and bended and weary,  
And my being is ancient and gray;  
The heart in my bosom is dreary,  
And I long to be up and away.  
I want to re-spend what I squandered,  
I seek but one chance to repay;  
For last night my soul awakened and wandered  
O'er the road to the gone yesterday.  
Oh, the wrongs that can never be righted;  
And the wounds that can never be healed;  
The darkness that could have been lighted;  
The truth that too late was revealed;  
The burdens so readily shifted;  
And the thorns that I should have withdrawn;  
The anguish that might have been lifted  
From a heart that was thoughtlessly torn;  
The clean things my foolish feet muddled;  
The innocent ones I judged wrong;  
The home that with sorrow I flooded;  
The deaf ear I turned to life's song;  
The struggler so easily aided;  
The reckless one I might have checked;  
The heartless ones that I paraded;  
The dear ones I hurt with neglect;  
The flower I robbed of its beauty  
And tossed in a day to the slime;  
The hour I faltered in duty;  
The whim whose indulgence was crime.  
Oh, God! though I face Thee repentant,  
I ask not Thy mercy as yet;  
I seek not to find Thee repentant  
Until the tomorrow is met;  
I thank Thee that Thou has unshuttered  
The blindness that darkened my soul.  
My prayer to Thee now is not uttered  
In hope to default conscience toll,  
I ask Thee to see me in sorrow  
And grant me the prayer that I pray—  
That I may make right on the morrow  
The wrongs that I wrought yesterday.  
—Herbert Kaufman in Everybody's.

#### THE VIOLIN.

Back in the little salon, with its polished table and plaque-adorned walls, Marie Labarthe flung up her hands and let them fall hopelessly at her sides. She hated the trimness of the flat, the furniture of which he had so proudly chosen two years ago. Yet across the tiny hall, under a red duvet, lay baby Maurice, taking his morning nap with forefinger tucked in his mouth. What did that matter when at the far corner of the salon lay the cause of the trouble—the violin, so tenderly packed in its case?

Marie was a housewife woman; but in her rage she crossed the room with the step of a prairie wolf, and, unclasping the case, flung it open. It was the work of a moment to snatch up a penknife and hack the strings of the hated thing that had taken her place in her husband's thoughts. Night after night he came back from his office to this, instead of to her. There were no Sunday trips now; no flowers, no boxes of chocolate, no love a la Menier, as he used to call it.

Half an hour later the front door closed on an elegant woman in black and orange, with a veil tied as they tie them across the channel—to ravish hearts. The lady carried a violin case, and walked fiercely, like a grande dame in a passion. Pictures of the future came where the dismal pictures of the past had been. She would go back to the life she had left for a husband—to her painting, to her student friends. For Jacques and Maurice she had toiled and slaved. Now she was free—and, hacked and mutilated, down the Seine should go the fiddle.

Artist as she was, she instinctively sought rest in the garnered beauty of the past; for in picture galleries one could rest and get courage—for the night's work. In the Louvre she stood before the most wonderful thing in the world, the Monna Lisa of da Vinci—the picture that suggests every secret of a woman, yet tells none.

"It says everything that a woman's eyes ever said, or will say," cried a fat Frenchwoman at Marie's elbow. "Not everything," said Mme. Labarthe to herself. "There is surely something wanting—something that even Monna Lisa did not understand. I don't know what it is, but I'm sure of it."

From this mystery of woman she passed to the two other glories of the Louvre—the Winged Victory of the Samothrace, with its supreme expression of power, and the Botticelli frescoes, with their ultimate expression of the youth of the world. But they brought no comfort; only pain. So far above the fret of common life, above the loneliness, above the aching pain for something unknown were they all.

Cold and shivering at last, she walked between the trees of the Luxembourg Gardens, where the fauns peeped at her from their pedestals. They, like the Monna Lisa, could mock and torture, heartless in the perfection of their strength. In the warm rooms of the Luxembourg she sank with a half sob on a cushioned seat. She had taken nothing but a little soup all day; and physical fatigue was racking her. Jacques would soon be coming back to the flat now—to the child, to the warmth of the cosy stove, to the scent of coffee. He would miss it; her lips curled under her veil as her hand clasped and unclasped above the violin case. He would care for the loss of that. Then her eye caught the great modern incarnation of passion, the Baiser of Rodin. She understood; but it seemed merely like a horrible chance that opened before her feet, and she rose to leave this last shelter.

Opposite to her, as she raised her eyes, was a bronze group—a man and a woman. Of no large, lovely life, these two, far removed from human pain, but ill-clad, ill-fed, bowed with toil and grief, they still clung to one another in the sorrow of a common loss borne together. As she gazed they seemed to breathe. And Marie understood; for even the babe at the breast of the bronze figure could not make the mother forget the other child she had lost.

"That was what the Monna Lisa did not know," said Marie. "Love and loss and motherhood."

It was Le Peuple le Peuple, the most wonderful modern statue of the pity of the sorrowful earth. As Mme. Labarthe seemed to see the child move its tiny hand a panic descended on her. For baby Maurice had been alone without her all the long hours of this miserable day.

It was quite dark in the hall, and from the salon came the sound of a child's sobs and a man's voice, soothing the babe ineffectually. She pushed open the door, and her husband turned from the red glow of the stove with Maurice in his arms.

"Give him to me," she cried, pushing up her veil and holding out her arms. To the cool freshness of the outdoor air on her face the child held up his hot lips, and, cuddling his feet in her hands, she comforted him. "Nothing hurt now, not even the mutilated violin. She nodded curtly toward the case and said, "Open it and look; I did that. And I'm not sorry. You starved me. You cared for nothing but it. I was an artist once; and that's why I understood how it had taken my place with you. I hated it."

"Why did you come back?"  
"To get Maurice," she said. "He cried for me. He is quiet now. He wants me."

She was blindly making her way to the door.

"So do I," said her husband quietly. "The violin is nothing—let it go." He pushed it till it fell with a thud from the table.

She darted forward as though to lift it. "Ah, Jacques, you have hurt it more than I did. For the strings could be repaired."

"So you do care," said he. "I thought you despised me, for I was not brilliant. I could not talk. But I had one talent, and I worked to make you think something of me. Look—" He threw open his desk. It was full of manuscript music. "I tried to compose—for you. But I wanted you—always."

"Jacques!" she cried.  
Maurice snuggled cosily in his sleep. And an hour later, fed, warmed, and infinitely content, madam sat making a silk case for the music. But the fiddle has two big dents on its polished surface today; for madam was very human—and not at all great.—M. P. Wilcocks in the London Leader.

#### SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS' FEUDS.

Bush Vendetta That Is the Cause of Many Crimes.  
Miss Young of the South Sea Island Evangelical mission, who has recently returned to Brisbane after four months among Solomon island natives, has many interesting things to relate as to their customs. Native murders, it appears, are of frequent occurrence, but a great many are the result of feuds between different tribes.

Two Christian boys belonging to the mission at Malo were brutally done to death, and another Christian native at Fiu was also murdered. The crimes were unprovoked, but were committed because the islanders believed in having a life for a life. If a man belonging to a tribe is killed by another tribe there is no peace until the death is avenged, and it generally happens that the most inoffensive man in the offending tribe falls a victim. The native who was killed at Fiu left the mission station accompanied by a child to visit his garden some distance away. The bushmen came down, chatted with him, and they ate food together. Then the bushmen suddenly turned on him and killed him to avenge a murder committed by his tribe some time previously.

On another occasion, at Onepine, the head station of the mission, a native came and associated with the Christian boys and shortly before daylight one morning this man secured an axe, struck a Christian boy on the head and ran away. The injured boy was attended by a woman missionary and subsequently recovered.

Miss Young adds that a young Kanaka of about 18 years was recently brought from an adjoining island, but it was found necessary to send him away to another station. It appears that some years ago the tribe from which the boy was taken had murdered a man belonging to bush tribe near the station. How the natives got to know the boy was there is a mystery, but nevertheless it became known. One day a native who had not been near the mission station for a year suddenly made his appearance. The boy was carefully watched and at night slept in a room occupied by a missionary, but he became so terrified that it was necessary to send him elsewhere.

Miss Young says that the authorities are doing all they can to prevent the importation of rifles and ammunition, but for all that the bushmen become possessed of rifles. Some of the firearms are of a very old pattern. They are certainly not supplied by white traders, who are too much concerned about their own safety to supply the natives with weapons of destruction. It is alleged that some of the boys ship to New Guinea and while there buy rifles and ammunition. It has happened that some of the boys when searched have had ammunition in their possession.—London Standard.

#### Musical Germany's Economic Crisis.

Germany is a country to whose music the world at large owes a heavy debt, and Germany is proud of her place in the geography of modern culture, so to speak, the song capital of the world. In view of these universally conceded facts it is strange to note the poverty of the material reward which Germany vouchsafes to the majority of those who devote their lives to her favorite art.

The Leipzig Musical Society has lately issued a report and issued a warning to parents against allowing their sons and daughters to engage in musical careers. From a financial standpoint professional devotion to music either as a member of an orchestra or as a teacher is likely to entail a life of poverty. The society shows by elaborate statistics that of fifty thousand musicians in Germany only two thousand make a decent living; the rest, careering in the musical ranks (\$1000 per annum. "Musical pupils," says its report, "are always overworked, sixteen hours a day being the average. When they finish their studies after years of volunteering, the salaries offered are between 60 and 70 marks per month (\$15 to \$17.50). The highest wages an orchestra musician can earn is 150 marks per month (\$32.50). At the Royal Theaters tried musicians get 1000 marks per year (\$250), but they can rise as high as 1,850 marks per year (\$462.50). The average wage is from 600 to 700 marks per year (\$150 to \$175). These are doleful figures, but they do not condemn Germany as ungrateful to her sons and daughters who minister to her musical delight. They seem to indicate that too many Germans are embarked upon musical careers, and that the most practical remedy is to be suggested by the Leipzig Musical Society, the determination of parents to exert their influence against the adoption of this ill-reputed profession by their children. It does not follow that because one has musical talent he must give up all else and follow music. Many are the people with great musical gifts who have risen to the heights in other walks of life. The larger the proportion of amateur musicians in a community the better the meritorious professional musicians are likely to be appreciated and rewarded. It will be well for the art as well as for its devotees if the Leipzig Musical Society's advice is taken to heart.

#### Better Late Than Never.

Having crossed the ocean to join the woman to whom he has been engaged for thirty-five years, Henry Singlewood Bisbing, an artist, arrived in New York aboard the Red Star steamship Kroonland. He will meet his bride-to-be in Philadelphia. He will be 60 years old in a few days, and Miss Amelia Bisbing, his cousin, whom he is to marry, is 53.

"I cannot say exactly what has delayed our wedding," the painter said on the ship, "except that I was anxious to make a reputation before I came home to settle down. I have lived in Paris for twenty-five years, and I feel I have done my share to make American art respected."

—After twenty-five years of operation of the Postal Savings Bank of India the depositors number 1,190,220 and the deposits amount to \$49,223,283.

#### FUNNYGRAPHS.

##### At a Southern Resort.



Mr. Quack—I had a great many more patients last year than I have this. I wonder where they have all gone to?  
Mrs. Wrink—Well, all we can do, doctor, is to hope for the best.

##### Winds of March.

Winds, winds, winds of March—  
Singing winds, stinging winds;  
Woofing, cooing,  
Sighing, crying—  
Fickle winds of March!  
Now you tell of Winter dreary;  
Now you whisper, panting, weary;  
Now you beat the leafless larch—  
Throbbing, sobbing winds of March.

Winds, winds, winds of March—  
Waking winds, breaking winds;  
Half you fear me;  
Half you cheer me;  
Fickle winds of March!  
Ah, how like my moods your changing!  
Like my nomad-heart your ranging;  
Temper not your breath to me—  
Shake me with your savage glee!

Winds, winds, winds of March—  
Chilling winds, thrilling winds;  
Shy, retreating,  
Restless, beating—  
Fickle winds of March!  
We have souls that know each other;  
We have souls that Law would smother;  
Let us off to fight the larch!  
We are comrades, winds of March.  
—Roscoe Gilmore Stotts, in Putnam's.

##### Just Before the Spanking.

"Pop, does a chicken come from an egg?"  
"Yes, my son."  
"And does an egg come from a chicken?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, if a chicken comes from an egg, and an egg comes from a chicken, which—"

"Now see here. If you are going to prolong this line of thought you can go right to bed."  
"But, pop!"  
"Well, what?"  
"How does a chicken come from an egg?"  
"Oh, any hen can sit on an egg and hatch it."

"Gee! I'm glad I ain't a hen. It must hurt to sit on a hatchet!" (Hasty exit.)  
—New York Times.

##### At a Christening.

"And the name is to be—?" asked the suave minister, as he approached the font with the precious armful of fat and flounders.

"Augustus Philip Ferdinand Codrington Chesterfield Livingstone Snooks."  
"Dear me!" (Turning to the sexton): "A little more water, Mr. Perkins, if you please."—Tit-Bits.

##### A Stowaway.

Capt. Pritchard of the Mauretania relates the following: "Last summer," he said, "there was a young lady whom I showed over the steerage. As we were making the tour the steerage people were eating their dinner, and I couldn't help remarking the tremendous appetite of a red-haired man. I said, 'Just look at the amount of food that fellow consumes!'"

"I suppose, captain," said the young lady, "that is what you sailors call a stowaway?"—Tit-Bits.

##### The Snowy Day.

I like to watch the children play, upon a wintry, snowy day; like little elves they run about, and lepp, and slide, and laugh and shout. This side of heaven can there be such pure and unmix'd ecstasy? I lean upon ye rustic stile, and watch the children with a smile, and think upon a vanished day, when I, as joyous used to play, when all the world seemed young and bright, and every hour had its delight; and as I brush away a tear, a snowball hits me in the ear.—Walt Mason in the Emporia Gazette.

##### Anything to Oblige.

They were very young and obviously bride and bridegroomish looking couple. On entering the little tea shop in the upper avenue the maid tactfully led them to a private room which chanced to be vacant. Tea was ordered and served. As the waitress was leaving the room the young man discovered an important fault in the service.

"Oh, waitress," he said, "may we have a spoon here?"  
"Sure," said the girl; "I won't come back for ten minutes, and you can have the room all to yourselves."—New York Herald.

##### Misfit Advice.

"Always climb up and never go down—that is the way to gain a crown, and make your life work greater. Something like this the moralist said; the youth replied, as he shook his head: "I run an elevator."—Walt Mason in Emporia Gazette.

##### Of Course.



She—in painting I suppose you paint the country green and—  
He (an artist and Bohemian)—The town red.

##### Proving His Caution.

Elder W. H. Underwood, chaplain of the State Senate, was walking down a street at his home at Clay Center recently with a friend. Another friend,

with whom Underwood joked a good deal, met them and said: "Elder, I thought you were careful of the company you keep."

"I am," replied the chaplain, walking right on. "I'm not going to stop."—Kansas City Journal.

##### In Time to Come.

Jones—Where are you going?  
Brown—I'm going to the engine-house to borrow a net. We just received a telephone message that a man fell off the top of the skyscraper, and we want to catch him when he gets down this far.—New York Herald.

##### The Filipino Scout.

I knew him up in North Luzon, when he was mustered in the Philippine Scouts (Chased him 'round the rice-fields till my nerves had gone to wreck). His shirt-lap flapping freely at his panties rather thin;  
Meek and lowly critter with his shoes hung 'round his neck.

But now he's me brother in arms, Awearin' the same uniform;  
But, barrin' the clothes an' barrin' the gun,  
He's the very same feller I kept on the run.

An' I wonder where he would be at—  
Not doubtin' his courage at that;  
He might be all right if it came to a fight—  
Still, I wonder where he would be at!

I've seen him move to action 'gainst his people, d'ye mind?  
(Now, I'm no roastin' critic, an' speak for myself alone);  
He fought 'em pretty handy—with the white men clost behind—  
But I'm a bit suspicious o' the guy who fights his own!

An' now he's me brother in arms, Awearin' the same uniform;  
But I figger he's fightin' his own family;  
Why wouldn't he turn an' go peltin' at me, Like he used to do out in the sun?  
When his commonest gut was a run?  
I'm curious to know, if it came to a show, Which way he'd be alimn' his gun!

I've known him since he saw the States; His chest expansion wide  
(His photos o' the white girls wot he writes to every boat—  
Your sister or your sweetheart—wore agin his grossy hide);  
His swaggar an' his pidgin talk, an' collars 'round his throat.

Oh, yes! he's me brother in arms, Awearin' the same uniform;  
But, barrin' the clothes an' barrin' the gun,  
He's the very same feller I kept on the run.

Who sniped me by day an' by night; Who never stood once for a fight;  
I'm curious to know if it came to a show Just where to expect him to light!  
—Alfred Damon Runyon in Lippincott's.

##### A Storm Door.



Johnson—I don't see why you call this front door a "storm door." It isn't a storm door.

Bronson—Just wait a minute, old man. My wife always meets me here.

##### Senator Cameron's Physician.

Senator Platt of New York has failed rapidly since last session. It is now almost necessary to carry him into the Senate chamber. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who will take his seat as soon as the Legislature elects him, is blind, and while waiting for the formal action of the Legislature of his state is learning the Senate chamber. It is now necessary to lead him in, but he hopes to be able eventually to get about unattended. Remarkable on the physical disabilities of men who have occupied seats in the Senate in his time, the venerable Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire related in the cloakroom the other day a story of Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania.

"It was during Cameron's last term in the Senate," said he. "A few of us were asked to visit the battlefield of Gettysburg. Cameron was among the number. The day before we were to start he came to me and said he was not in good condition physically, and asked if it would be all right for him to take a physician along. I said certainly. The morning before we were to start I was surprised to see Cameron come to the train holding up a shadow of man, who turned out to be his physician. It amused us much to see the senator get behind the physician of his and fairly boost him up the train steps. Throughout the journey Cameron was busy taking care of this physician he had brought along."—Boston Transcript.

##### A Protection.

Said a person who slept on the doormat, "It's not very good to get warm at. But say! when you're late, In a comatose state, Your wife finds you harder to storm at."—New York Times.

##### A Sight That Ticked Sheridan.

Gen. Phil Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement. "Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule that was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked: "Well, if you're goin' to git on, I'll be gettin' off!"—Gunther's Magazine.

##### Obsolete.

"When we take charge of the government," says the wise old suffragette, "we will make some changes in the naval bureau."

"I should hope so!" agrees the enthusiastic young suffragette. "Why, bureaus are hopelessly out of style! We will have a combination wardrobe and chiffonier."—Judge.

##### He Needed Buttons.

The surgeons were a trifle startled upon finding that they had incidentally sewed up a sponge in the patient. They hurriedly reopened him and extracted it. When all was neatly sewed up once more they came upon the discovery that they had forgotten a knife. They opened him up again and found the knife, sewed him up and missed a large wad of cotton. When they had again reopened him, found the cotton, and closed him again, the patient opened his eyes in a weary way.

"Doctors," said he, "hadn't you better put buttons on me?"—New York Times.



## NOTES OF INTEREST.

Richard T. Beckett, former postmaster at Clayton, Pa., has a plant known as the amorphophallus rivieri, and also called the snake palm, cow's tongue, or sleeping plant. Mr. Beckett has had the bulb—which is about the size of a man's head—for four years. It was kept in with his sweet potatoes behind the kitchen fire. A bright sprout appeared out of the sweet potato barrel and rapidly began to grow. The bulb was placed in a jardiniere and in a few days had grown almost to the ceiling. It is now more than seven feet tall and is still growing. The plant began to emit an obnoxious odor, which so affected the family that they placed it on the veranda, fearing that it would put them all to sleep if kept in the house. This massive plant grew in the jardiniere without water or earth around it. The natives of Africa believe the plant possesses a fatal soporific effect. A Clayton man who inhaled considerable of the odor fell into a deep sleep on the train and was put off at Camden. Mr. Beckett also has a tree bearing lemons which weigh two pounds each.

Willie Mays, aged 6, canvassed Columbus, O., soliciting funds to be used to buy his father, C. C. Mays, an artificial foot. The boy, who lives at Tallahassee, stepped on a rusty nail and blood poisoning resulted. The foot had to be amputated to save the man's life. He is now unable to work, and the 6-year-old son wished to do something to help. He had heard people talk about buying his father an artificial foot, and he was bright enough to know that would cost a considerable sum of money. He went to a friend, where he had a subscription paper written out, and then told his father of his intentions. With a lunch clutched tightly in a paper sack he boarded an interurban car and came to this city. He visited stores and offices and never stopped until he had raised enough money to buy the artificial foot.

Charged with deserting his wife and infant child and fleeing from a court order to pay \$2 a week for their support, Collins Reed was held for the grand jury in Burlington, N. J., by Magistrate Smith. Reed was arrested in Gloucester by Detective Fleck of this city. Reed said it was impossible for him to live with his wife. "I have been suffering from rheumatism and she had such a fiery temper I could not stay in the house when the attacks came on," he said.

The value of a hen's egg laying ability is the feature introduced in a damage suit against the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway company in the Lake Superior court at Hammond, Ind. Richard Fuller, a farmer complains that owing to the high embankments on the railroad the Kankakee river was forced out of its banks and swept away his hen house containing fourteen hens. Assuming that each hen would lay an egg a day for six months, Fuller figures the output for the life of the hen at \$68 and brought suit for that amount.

The sending up of fire balloons is objectionable to New Jersey farmers because of the danger of farm buildings catching fire from dropping sparks. The state Senate has received a communication from a member of Moorestown Grange complaining of the ascension of fire balloons on the Fourth of July and similar occasions, and asking that a law be enacted prohibiting the sending up of such balloons. "Under no circumstances," says the communication, "should human carelessness be referred to the committee on agriculture."

The famous Shaker colony, which for more than a century has been maintained near Lebanon, O., is to be dissolved. In 1895 the first settlers of the sect removed from Lebanon, N. Y., to Ohio, and settled on 4000 broad acres in Warren county, and for many years they prospered. At one time the colony numbered 800. Branch colonies were established years ago near Dayton, O., and High Bridge, Ky., but both practically are now extinct. At Lebanon there are twenty-three survivors, only five of whom are less than 70 years of age and but two under 50. Seeing the ultimate extinction of their band, the leaders are negotiating with the Methodists for a permanent home at the College Hill (Cincinnati) Home for the Aged. The Shakers sprang up in England, like the Quakers, in 1747, and first came to America in 1774, in charge of Mother Ann, the first and principal note of their religion was brotherly love, and a belief in celibacy was inherent. Thus their ranks were replenished through conversions solely, as no children were born to maintain the faith.

Washington Rock, a historic spot situated on the Watchung range of mountains near North Plainfield, N. J., has been purchased together with more than one hundred acres of land adjoining, by a New York syndicate, and plans are being considered for extensive improvements. It was on the site of this rock that Gen. Washington is said to have directed the operations of his troops. Forty-two years ago the Washington Monument society was formed, and since then numerous attempts have been made to preserve the site. According to the plans of the syndicate, the rock will be removed and a crusher erected there to prepare stone for several roads to be opened up in the tract. Continental chapter, D. A. R. of Plainfield has been engaged for a long time raising funds with which to purchase a suitable tablet on the rock, but this will now be abandoned. The rock occupies such a high position that on a clear day Brooklyn bridge can be seen with the naked eye.

John Vollmer of Folcroft, Pa., his 6-year-old son, and another son, aged 10 years, narrowly escaped being killed when a trolley car crashed into his wagon at Fourth and Main streets, wrecking the vehicle, throwing the three occupants from the wagon, and injuring the horse so badly that it had to be killed. Although the wagon was almost reduced to splinters, nine dozen eggs which were inside escaped without one being cracked.

A giraffe was born at the Cincinnati zoo recently which was the second one ever born in this country. It was entirely guiltless of hair and lived but a few hours. The mother giraffe was dumbly but deeply grieved and refused to take food after its death. When born the animal weighed seventy-five pounds. Its parents cost the zoo \$8500. This was their second baby, the first having been born fifteen years ago.

A monster whale, grounded and in a dying condition, was caught in the surf near the life-saving station at Cape Henry recently. The life savers landed the big fish after a great struggle. It measured 35 feet in length and was estimated to weigh between three and four tons. A great wound in its side was evidently made by some vessel. The surfmen went to the monster in a dory and finally managed to attach a cable. The whale fought desperately and had to be killed before it could be landed on the beach.

Because his wife boarded the sentinels and invaded the lodgeroom of the Order of Foresters, where he was presiding as chief ranger at the trial of a member, broke up the meeting and forced him to go home and addressed him as "Imp" and "Indian," George P. Gillette

of Spokane, Wash., was granted a divorce from Anna Gillette. They were married in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 11, 1895, and Gillette declared in his petition, immediately afterward his wife began abusing him, continuing until life became unbearable. He was finally forced to leave their home in New York, following the lodgeroom incident, to escape the ridicule of neighbors and members of the order. By taking him home, the complaint adds, she broke up the trial and he was forced to resign his office, as it was likely his wife would come for him at any time during lodge meetings.

Through the intercession of the mayor of Stuart, Ia., Miss Jean MacTavish, 29 years old, of Toronto, Ont., and Fred Newby of the Iowa city may now be united in marriage. Miss MacTavish went to Port Huron, Mich., about a week ago, and when stopped by the immigration officers told them that she was on her way to Iowa to marry a man whom she had never seen, and with whom she had become engaged through a matrimonial agency. The local officers refused to allow her to pass through and she was sent back to Canada. Not giving up hope, however, she stopped at Sarnia, and communicated with her fiancé, who asked the mayor for aid. The latter sent to the inspector in charge in Port Huron that Newby was financially all right, and requested that Miss MacTavish be allowed to come to that place.

John M. Webster, 76 years old, who lives in Winsted, Conn., lost his way while walking home from Winchell's station in the rainstorm the other night and stood in a fence corner for nine hours until daylight. He carried a cane and a satchel containing valuable papers and had not gone far when he stepped into a water gully and fell. He arose without cane or satchel and began to grope about for the missing articles, but could not find them. While waiting for dawn he kicked and slapped the fence by turns, counted all the sheep he had ever seen, sang all the songs he had ever heard and recited all the poetry and prose he had ever learned to keep awake. When daylight came he found his grip and cane and continued his journey home in the rain.

Thirty-one years after a mistake in an account was made it has been rectified. Martin Quinn, a prominent horseman of Wabash, Ind., has just received \$3 from George Buehler of Rochester. Thirty-one years ago Mr. Quinn bought some hogs of Mr. Buehler. In settling for them a mistake of \$3 was found. Mr. Buehler supposed he would see Mr. Quinn within a few days and did not pay him. Meeting for the first time in thirty-one years, Mr. Buehler calmly handed over the \$3 and stated it was due Mr. Quinn. The latter remembered the deal, but did not know that he was a creditor.

A giant electro-magnet at the Sligo iron and steel mills in Connellsville, Pa., was put to successful surgical use the other day. A piece of needle, which had become imbedded in the body of Mrs. T. Scott Dunn, was causing trouble, and an operation seemed imperative. With her parents' approval, she went to the mill, placed the imbedded part against the magnet, and almost immediately the needle appeared at the surface. Some weeks ago, while sewing, Mrs. Dunn was stuck by the needle, and in her attempt to force it out of her finger broke it off. She paid little attention to it, until recently it was discovered that her shoulder was in pain. It was reported that consulting a physician, it was decided to operate on her in order to remove it. It was then that her husband suggested the electro-magnet.

Mrs. Lyman Jennings, 89, is dead at Orange, Mass., and the town of Athol by her death will save \$180 a year. In 1876, when Athol was greatly in need of money, Lyman Jennings, a poor cooper, earning only \$150 a day, lent the town \$9000 under an agreement that Jennings was to receive \$540 a year till he died, his wife \$180 a year till she died and their daughter, now Mrs. Addie Stratton, \$120 a year so long as she lives. From the date of the loan to the opening of this year the town had paid \$16,200 for the original \$9000.

Miss May McVay, a waitress in the Royal hotel in Guthrie, Ok., is in Wichita, Kan., arranging for the construction of a two-story brick business block on North Market street. Miss McVay expects to invest about \$20,000 in the building, the money being the savings of years of work as a waitress in Guthrie. "My investment does not mean that I am going to quit work," said Miss McVay. "I shall continue in the employ of the Royal hotel, but expect within a few years to be in a position where I can retire and enjoy the results of my labor."

Miss McVay has made some of her money through wise speculation in Oklahoma real estate. The gold band ring which Theodore Geissel of Mantua, N. J., found while digging in his garden recently has been claimed by Mrs. Anna Wolf, widow of Joseph Wolf of Woodbury, who is now 86 years old. She says it was her wedding ring, which she lost forty-two years ago as she was milking a cow while living on the place. At that time diligent search failed to reveal it.

The Gentle Cynic.

The spots on the sun no longer constitute an eclipse. The world moves faster than we think. It has always moved in the right direction when it did move. And it is developing acceleration and momentum in the right direction faster than ever.

Persecution, injustice and crime are no longer world-wide, even stationary. And all because humanity is learning to defend itself and find itself. And because we are learning to classify the actions of life with reference to their effect on each other. This it is, that is more and more influencing legislation, creed revision and human conduct.

By the same processes of reasoning by which some people and schools of thought have determined that "whatever is, is right," others have determined that "whatever is, is wrong." We are learning, and learning it fast, to determine the morality or immorality of human action on the broad ground of adaptability to the needs and requirements of a race of human beings.

We are getting well into the really divine philosophy, and finding out by leaps and bounds, that whatever fits this world best for the realization of man's noblest aspirations and highest attainments, is best.—New York Telegraph.

Praying for Her Soul

Advices were brought by the steamer Empress of India from China that some severe punishments have been meted out at Peking to Chinese who have infringed the regulation for mourning owing to the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. Several hundred were fined and imprisoned for life with hard labor for playing a Chinese game. The chief eunuch and former power behind the throne announced that he will shave off his hair and become a priest, spending the remainder of his life praying that the soul of the Empress Dowager may speedily transmute into the body of some well born infant.

## FADS AND FASHIONS.

At this time the shops contain a truly remarkable display of beautiful materials suitable for spring and summer wear. Fabrics with a rich, yet soft luster have the palm for this spring, chiffon, broadcloths, satin cloths, the luster-finished serges over which Paris is so enthusiastic, prunelles, chevrons and the heavy pongee silks will all be used for serviceable coat and skirt suits. Perhaps the most desirable fabric of all for the warm weather tailored suit is one of the light-weight silky mohairs which come now in all the smart shades. There is a new mohair and wool mixture which, while it has all the advantages of a wool fabric, has not its weight. The mohair threads on the surface give a lustrous finish which is very much like silk.

Among the silks which are shown in a large variety, may be found some new kinds, which have distinctive features of advantage. In the shedwater foulards may be chic and attractive patterns may be found. Colored back grounds with pin dots of black, or with pin stripes of the same color are exceedingly attractive. The two-color effect is also given by little oblongs and groups of tiny dots scattered over the plain surface.

It is reported from Paris that silks of the Shantung variety will be very smart, and they will deserve popularity. Heretofore the difficulty has been that they would spot, if by chance they became wet, but this has been overcome by a weave which is waterproof. It sheds dust just as it sheds water, and is ideal for tailored garments.

Mortora is a name given to another route, silk of the pongee character, which is also guaranteed to be waterproof. It is a dyed-in-the-yarn material, and for this reason will keep its color indefinitely. Mirage is a semi-rough silk and is admirable for walking suits, for the reason that it wears like iron, and can be had in an unusual number of colors. Yet street costuming will be much used this spring. It resembles the old-fashioned Bedford cord and comes in various widths in plain and two or three-toned effects.

Rather uncommon and quite pretty are the new India and Arab silks, which closely resemble in texture those woven in the East. The latter are of a light, attractive, attention displays marvelous beauty, with its irregular satin shading and close copy of the hand-woven materials. It may be had in all colors, and as it combines the practicality of the rough silk and the fashionable satin finish, its success is assured.

For warm weather frocks gingham, next to linens, hold the most prominent place. The new imported fabrics are fascinating, combining effective coloring with soft and pliable weaves. Stripes and checks have a charm of their own, although plaids are also quite attractive. Effleur is another desirable fabric for warm weather frocks. It is similar in texture to a sheer voile and is most attractive if made over a colored silk slip as lining. The latter comes in the most delicate tints and promises to become popular.

There seems no longer any doubt that fashion in the coming season will, to a considerable extent return to the style of the middle ages. It is reported from Paris that Paquin is trying strenuously to launch "robes a paniers" with pointed bodice and with underskirts of immense width. The natural waist line will be indicated by the slope of the material, and a sort of stomacher, which begins at the bust and extends below the hips, will make a belt unnecessary.

For afternoon gowns the semi-empire at the moment is still holding its popularity, and the tunic is gaining steadily. As to materials, cashmere de soie gives beautiful effects, while ottoman adds much to the elegance of certain gowns, although, excepting for the princess robes, it is employed by preference for saletots to hang over supple skirts of satin.

Hats that are harbingers of spring continue to appear both in the shop windows and on the heads of smartly gowned women. Felt has been very little worn all winter, and for the past month or so we have seen little else. The new styles are combining with coarse straw braid or crin. Big flowers of every variety are fashionable, and violets are used in abundance, but usually in combination with other blossoms.

Most of the new shapes are not particularly pretty, but they are extremely quaint, and when the hair is attractively and appropriately arranged, the effect is not bad. The Normandy caps are quite the most fetching of the new models, and when worn by girls with pretty young faces, they are much admired. The Normandy cap is worn slightly off the forehead, but as no bandeau lifts them they look rather flattered on the crown.

In the spring season there seems to be no diminution of popularity in the line of jabots and other dainty neckwear. It is said, and it is doubtless true, that the Dutch neck will remain the first favorite in the eyes of the summer girl, but when she is forced by stern necessity to wear the high collar with her tailored suit she will turn to the handkerchief and slightly tinted bow of linen or she will wear a graceful arrangement of baby Irish lace.

Swinging stoles, or tabliers, richly embroidered or incrustated with beads and weighted with fringe, are a feature of new Paris frocks for ceremonious wear. They should hang straight down from the bust or high girdle, and should be at least four inches wide at its narrowest part. The lower edge, near the foot, is rounded off in broad tab fashion and is weighted by fringe. The tablier is embroidered with sateen or braid or coarse silks, and the Pharaoh, or Egyptian patterns, are most popular.

What is aptly called a composite costume, consisting of a smart long coat of silk or velvet, worn over a gown of matching color, but contrasting material, is a popular feature of smart fashions and bids fair to retain its hold on feminine favor until the season is so advanced that coats can be laid aside.

Wide net lace, having a fine fancy mesh of gun metal, with a rather narrow lace design in silver woven into the border, is shown with numerous variations and, of course narrower widths of the lace and band trimmings to match are supplied.

Shaded plumes are in high popularity, and the old-fashioned dainty blue feather, flecked with red, yellow and a variety of other tints, also has a special claim to consideration.

Many of the imported gowns are trimmed with silk-covered cord that is very effective and necessarily quite exclusive, since it cannot be purchased in the shops, but must be made for the occasion.

Colored and embroidered laces are more popular than ever and are in great demand for the upper part of the princess and empire gowns. The lace must match exactly the color of the rest of the gown. Although lace may be found

in hundreds of shades, it is often necessary to have it especially dyed to match.

There is a new skirt upon Directoire lines which is partially divided, but which is so carefully hung that when walking the division is not evident.

Eccentric new hair ornaments are being made of gold in the form of conch shells, and are worn right over the ears.

Metallic gauze is being employed more and more by the dress designers, and is so beautiful that it deserves a permanent place among fabrics.

## ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco hotel men are trying to improve the quality of fruit displayed in the local markets. Even the best hotels have the greatest difficulty in procuring choice fruit, as all the finest grades are shipped east or sold to the canneries. The result is that tourists get a bad impression of California fruit from the specimens served at the hotels and restaurants.

Plans are already under way for the Portola festival next October, which will commemorate the discovery of San Francisco by the Spanish explorer. It is thought that a Spanish festival which will reproduce the sports and pastimes of Spanish Californians before the American regime will be the most appropriate. To the younger generation and to tourists there would be novelty in the fandango, horse racing, bull baiting, lasso throwing and other sports of the early Spanish settlers.

The reduction of 25 per cent. in the Pacific Mail Steamship company's freight rates from San Francisco to New York is the first gun in the fight of the old company against the new competing steamship line to the Isthmus of Panama. H. S. Bates, who has charge of the new project, declares that the slash in rates by the Pacific Mail will have no effect on the formation of the new company.

The disappearance of Miss Jennie Crocker's costly pearl necklace at the Mardi Gras ball given by her aunt, Mrs. C. O. Alexander, at the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, has stirred local society, as the ball was attended only by the elect of San Francisco society. The theory is that the string of the necklace broke, and that the jewelry fell to the floor and was picked up by some guest or servant. The pearls are all fine and well matched, but, broken up, it would be difficult to identify them. The necklace was worth about \$50,000.

The chief assistant engineer of San Francisco estimates that \$3,140,000 must be spent on an auxiliary fire protection system between now and the end of July. Of this amount, the largest item is \$1,500,000, for laying pipes.

Secretary Scribner of the Associated Oil company declares that there is overproduction of crude petroleum in California, and that unless the output will be curtailed, the surplus production will have to be curtailed. His figures show 4,000,000 barrels more oil produced last month than in January one year ago. The work of developing new oil fields is still going on.

The selection by the government of the lot on the southwest corner of Pacific and Sansome streets, San Francisco, for the sub-treasury meets with the approval of most people there. It brings important business much nearer the principal banks than the other location, which was at Clay and Sansome streets. The property belongs to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who agreed to the government's demand that she sacrifice the lot to the government in exchange for the sub-treasury and adjoining buildings.

The plan to build a new city hall by installments is frowned upon by City Attorney Long, who finds that this arrangement would violate the charter, which provides that the city shall incur no indebtedness exceeding in any year the income and revenue of that year.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company is threatening that in case of the establishment of an independent steamship line between San Francisco and Panama it will cut off Panama as a port of call, and will forward all freight across the Tehuantepec route. The Pacific Mail ships 300,000 tons of freight across the isthmus of which only 15,000 tons comes from San Francisco. The remainder is mainly coffee from Central America destined for New York. As the government does not care whether the Panama railroad pays dividends or not, it is probable that a new competing line will be organized at once.

The Need for Prudence at Washington.

President Taft has gone into office at a crisis in the situation of the United States treasury. The receipts of the government during the month of February were \$53,219,246, leaving a deficit for the month of some \$6,000,000, and a half million. For January the deficit was fifteen and a half millions. The Sixtieth Congress has been lavish in appropriations. It will take careful financing to avoid trouble. If the Sixty-first Congress and the new President pull together and act wisely it may be that they will keep the treasury ship off the rocks, but they will have a trying task.

Strenuous opportunities for spending money are always open, but good judgment leads prudent men to avoid engagements which they cannot afford. One of the opportunities for adding to the existing financial embarrassments which the Sixty-first Congress will have to grapple with is that presented by the internal waterways improvement projects now clamoring for recognition. Many of these projects are visionary in a high degree. Others are well enough, but should wait till they can be carried out without embarrassing the treasury.

There is a time for all things, but the time for appropriating large sums for improvements that can wait is not a time when the treasury is empty.

President Taft's inaugural contained an expression in favor of economy which the new Congress will do well to heed. Some of the waterways improvement enterprises provided for in the forty or more bills on that subject which were introduced in the Sixtieth Congress look like measures contrived in the interest of fortune-seeking contractors. Were half of them to go through there would be consequences of a deplorable character.

President Taft did well in sounding the economy slogan in his inaugural address, and the Sixty-first Congress will do well if it sets its face against any outlay not absolutely necessary at the present time.

Trapped a Golden Eagle.

A short time ago while trapping for sheep on the future traps about a sheep carcass, the Easley brothers, who reside on J. I. Jones' place northeast of this city, went out one morning to their traps and were surprised to find a fine specimen of golden eagle held by one talon, or claw.

The captive was 38 inches in height, with a 7-foot spread of wings.—Cottage Grove Leader.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

HERMAN RIDDER, the New York newspaper publisher, who served as treasurer of the Democratic national committee during the last presidential campaign, was born in New York city, March 5, 1851, of German parents. He embarked upon a mercantile career at an early age and for a number of years was prominent in the insurance business in the metropolis. In 1878 he left the insurance business and founded the German Catholic weekly paper. In 1886 he established the Catholic News, which in a short time became a recognized leader among Catholic publications in America. In 1890 Mr. Ridder became a stockholder of the New York Staats Zeitung and a few years later he became president of the corporation, which position he still holds. In recent years Mr. Ridder has taken an active part in politics, as an Independent Democrat. He was a prominent participant in the Cleveland and Bryan campaigns and in the various political reform movements in New York city.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, whose activity in connection with the work of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice has made his name a familiar one throughout the country, was born March 7, 1844, in Canaan, Conn., and was educated in the schools of his native town. He served with the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers through the Civil war and at its close he took up his residence in New York city. For several years he was employed as a clerk in a large dry goods store. In 1873 he was one of the incorporators of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and ever since the foundation of the society he has been its secretary and most active agent. During his long career as a reformer Mr. Comstock is said to have made more than four thousand arrests and seized more than one hundred tons of objectionable literature and contraband matter.

SCHUYLER COLFAX GRAVES, a noted physician and surgeon, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., March 6, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids and at the University of Michigan, where he received his medical degree with the class of 1881. Under commission of major in President McKinley's service, he received the rank of lieutenant in 1898. He served during the Spanish-American war as chief surgeon of the First brigade, Third division, Fourth army corps, and was stationed at Tampa, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala. In the study of medicine and surgery he has traveled extensively in Europe and in Africa and has been an extensive contributor to the leading medical publication.

RUGGIERO LEONCAVALLO, the famous composer, was born in Naples, March 8, 1858. As a youth he dreamed of a military career, but abandoned his plans in this direction to take up the study of music. He went to France, where his lack of funds caused him many hardships. In the midst of his struggle to make a living by doing such odd musical jobs as he could find he wrote a poem called "Medici." Fortunately for his future, he got an opportunity to read his lines to Massenet, who advised him to go to Milan and read them to Ricordi. Mr. Ricordi commissioned Leoncavallo to write music for the poem. The work was completed in a year, but the young composer had a long and weary wait for the initial production of his great effort. Meantime he took up teaching again to keep from starving. Then he decided to turn to the study of music for the production of "Medici," but to try to write something that would be produced at once. This was how he came to produce "I Pagliacci" in five months. On May 17, 1892, it was produced for the first time, and the next morning Leoncavallo was famous.

EDWARD GOODRICH ACHESON, the inventor of artificial carbonadium graphite, was born in Washington, Pa., March 9, 1856, and received his education in the public schools. From 1880 to 1883 he was an assistant to Thomas A. Edison. Then he moved to Niagara Falls to engage in the manufacture of some of his inventions. In addition to carbonadium, Mr. Acheson is the inventor of Egyptianized clay, Acheson graphite, and siloxane, a direct reduction of industry. For his inventions and discoveries in science and chemistry he has been honored with membership in the leading scientific societies of America and Europe and was awarded prizes at the Paris exposition in 1900 and the St. Louis exposition in 1904. A year ago the American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded its Rumford medal to Mr. Acheson for his discoveries in light and heat.

CAPT. CHARLES E. VREELAND, U. S. N., who commanded the battleship Kansas in the recent cruise of the Atlantic fleet around the world, was born in New Jersey, March 10, 1852. He enlisted in the navy as an apprentice. Later he went to the naval academy at Annapolis and was graduated with the class of 1870. In the early part of his career he served on the Congress and the Deroga and Hartford of the old navy. From 1893 to 1896 he was the American naval attaché in Vienna and Rome. During the war with Spain in 1898 he served on the gunboat Helena and dispatch boat Dolphin. For two years he commanded the monitor Arkansas and since April, 1907, he has been in command of the battleship Kansas.

A Trade Assault on American Meats.

The fresh outbreak in London concerning the character of American meats will doubtless be traced to trade jealousy. It is inconceivable that American packers would deliberately send to Europe meats or meat products of a character such as is described in the dispatches concerning the report of the medical officer of the city of London. The American packers have been so enough in the near past to recommend the pursuance of methods which will conduce to the establishment of confidence in all meats that are sent abroad. Briefly, the report of the medical officer declares that he found 25 per cent. of a consignment of livers and lungs diseased and therefore unfit for consumption, and what he constituted evidence of infection in three hundred carcasses were removed. Concerning the latter consignment, the medical officer states that if the hogs were not diseased the glands would not have been removed at the cost of considerable labor. On the other hand, the American packers state that it is impossible to find many animals that are perfectly sound in every organ, and it is a common practice where glands show evidence of disease which has not progressed sufficiently to recommend condemnation of the entire animal to cut out the gland, and pass the carcass as fit for consumption.

The Department of Agriculture states that under the existing system of inspection there is little danger of really diseased carcasses passing as fit for consumption, but it admits that there are variations in methods of inspection abroad which dictate modifications on this side. The future of the United States maintains a two-class system under which meats are simply passed or condemned, whereas Germany has a three-class system under which meats designated as "inferior grades" are admitted to the markets as in France and Great Britain, and other countries as injurious to the health and therefore economically acceptable. It will be seen

that foreign countries are more lenient in regard to diseased meats than is the United States, which will always be subject to misrepresentation in foreign markets because of jealousy. A few years ago, when the country was in an uproar concerning packing house methods, a charge like that of London's medical officer would have received more credence on this side of the Atlantic, but under the new order of things, the American public is confident that diseased or decaying meats cannot be sent through the lines of inspection. If any packing house is discovered shipping meat on the other side it may be the result of imperfect refrigeration during the voyage, as is hinted by the Department of Agriculture.

## MEN'S FASHION NEWS.

There are always some men who like to be "different" and this desire for individuality shows itself in many little ways. Just now there is a fad for handkerchiefs with the edges simply hemmed. These are made of the very finest linen, and sometimes cost as much as \$1 apiece. Most of the men about town continue, however, to carry the familiar hemstitched variety of kerchief. Apropos of handkerchiefs there is a new mourning handkerchief that is a delight. Made of fine white linen with narrow cross bars of gray about an inch apart, it has a narrow gray border hemstitched with black. The corners made by the crossing of the hemstitching are also black.

Various things have been pointing to the fact that it is to be more or less of a blue season this spring but the cloth shown for spring in a tailoring shop in Broadway a few days ago should be a clincher to any arguments that may be advanced in favor of one of the other popular colors of the moment. The dominating tone of this particular fabric was about the color of the blue in a 10-cent cigarette revenue stamp, and was certainly most striking. There was also a stripe of a darker blue in a sister tone crossing the material at stated intervals. One can imagine a very gorgeous suit, indeed, being made of this cloth because, per se, it was very beautiful, but it is the kind of thing that would be perfectly useless for general wear, as it would be so extraordinarily conspicuous. It would, however, be a delightful thing for occasional wear on a summer's day.

Scarfs for spring are made of very elaborately woven silk fabric of "openwork" design, striking lacey things that come in all the possible colors of the moment. The material is crossed by satin stripes of various widths. Some of these stripes are embroidered, others are plain, but as the fabric has sufficient body these scarfs never look flimsy, but tie up into rich and swagger knots.

Low cut, two eyelet Oxford ties of gray suede are among the latest showings in one of the smart shoeshops. It remains to be seen if footgear of this kind will ever be worn in town, but one can imagine comfortable shoes of this character being entirely suitable for wear at the beach or in the fashionable country resorts.

Never at any time have the socks for day dress been more elaborate. They are black, of course, and of rich silk weaves, but even when intended for wear with boots instead of low shoes, have striking designs in either white stripes or white figured patterns. Black silk ribbed socks are popular now for wear with evening dress.

White flannel waistcoats of all kinds are being shown now in the majority of the furnishing shops. Plain white, striped and fancy patterns are being offered, mostly single breasted.

Some handkerchiefs have long slim monograms embroidered on them which are 6 inches long.

Chamois gloves are having an inning, and the majority of men walking on Fifth avenue of an afternoon these days may be seen wearing these comfortable accessories of a smart get up.

A new, silver-trimmed umbrella handle has a small celluloid name plate set in the silver. The name is in silver and the plate of the same metal in grooves. When lowered into position an all-silver effect is given. It may be a personal satisfaction to have one's name on one's umbrella but it is doubtful if it will deter the wily borrower.—Fairchild's Magazine.

The Immigration Commission's Report.

The declaration in the House not long ago by Representative Sherley of Kentucky that \$450,000 had been expended upon the Congressional Commission on Immigration, and there was nothing to show for its work, has stirred up the members of that body to submit a preliminary report.

That the commission has made original research covering extensive territory in this country and abroad is not to be denied. A large part of the outlay for its maintenance was required to meet the traveling expenses of its members and the payroll and expense accounts of the 198 persons in its employ.

A central fact however is prominence by the commission's work is that existing laws for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants are very imperfect in their operation. One problem after another is taken up and discussed in the report—oriental aliens and other excluded classes, peonage, charity among immigrants, white slave traffic, conditions of steerage, anthropology, congested cities, alien criminality, competition of immigrants, school inquiries, administration of immigration laws. The commission shows that the importation of women for immoral purposes was active, notwithstanding the legal prohibitions, until the recent campaign under the lead of the department of justice brought it to a halt. Notwithstanding the outlay of half a million a year in attempting to enforce the Chinese exclusion law, the commission reports that Chinese laborers continue to enter the country in considerable numbers. Aliens who should be excluded under the clauses relating to contagious diseases and membership in the criminal class are reported to be continually slipping through the meshes of the present laws; and the commission purposes to recommend new enactments which in its opinion will prove effective.

An interesting section of the preliminary report sets forth the results of extended investigations into the condition of members of different immigrant groups after their arrival in this country. In another place the report exposes the false expectations regarding America encouraged by agents of transatlantic steamship lines canvassing for business in Europe. The commission is evidently convinced of the utility of the work it has engaged in notwithstanding the skepticism of Representative Sherley. It believes that when Congress receives its complete report the value of the investigation will be so highly appreciated that there will be no difficulty in procuring if need be an appropriation for its continuance. The central fact in the plan of its work may be completed after further investigations abroad.

Advertise in Your Home Paper.





### Better Than a Help Wanted Ad.

Mrs. Leroy—"Anty, I'm just trying to compose a help-wanted ad. for the newspaper that will bring me a washwoman. They're awfully scarce and I'm so tired out doing my own washing I'm nearly half dead."

Anty Drudge—"Help wanted? Huh! The help you want is Fels-Naptha soap. Instead of writing that ad. you write a postal to your grocer to send you some Fels-Naptha. Then do your washing with it in cool or lukewarm water, without boiling and hard rubbing, and you'll need no other help. It won't make you tired, nor take half so long."

If you want some clothes washed in a hurry, Fels-Naptha is a friend in need.

You don't need to wait for the laundryman or the washerwoman.

You don't need fire, nor hot water, nor washboiler, nor washboard.

In summer or winter Fels-Naptha will take the dirt out of your clothes in cool or lukewarm water in the shortest time without hard work.

And do it more thoroughly than the most elaborate laundry outfit with any other kind of soap.

You'll find it immensely convenient in having a supply of Fels-Naptha always on hand.

It will solve many vexing washing and cleaning problems in easy fashion.

All that's necessary is to have cool or lukewarm water, and follow the simple directions on the red and green wrapper.

## THE REPUBLICAN

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One Year.....\$5.00  
Six Months.....2.50  
Three Months.....1.25  
One Month......45  
One Week......15

### WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909

KOSCIUSKO and Starke counties entered the dry brigade Thursday through the local option channel.

The prize-fight managers in Indianapolis and South Bend have called off their "boxing matches" and promise to be good. That is what will happen every time when officers wake up and recall their oath of office.

Two New York editors are under arrest because they published notices of a "drawing", or speaking more accurately, a lottery, conducted by a church in their city. They doubtless knew better but took the chance. They must answer to Uncle Sam now.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BINGHAM has handed down an opinion holding that money cannot be paid by any county in Indiana for services of assistants in the offices of county superintendents of public schools. He said he found no law authorizing the paying of such assistants.

THE North Vernon Sun issues an eight page supplement this week setting forth many of the good features of North Vernon and Jennings county. Many half tone cuts are used. The edition is well printed and will be appreciated by the people of our neighboring county.

DOWN at Washington, Indiana, an old city ordinance has been dug up and published that puts the cigarette out of business there. Years ago the city council there passed an ordinance requiring dealers in cigarettes in that city to pay a license of \$1000 a year. They are not inclined to pay that price to sell such an unpopular article.

GEORGE GOULD, in an interview recently, is the latest big figure in the business world to give out a prophecy of booming times and general good times for the American people and their neighbors. Morgan and Gary, Schwab and Corey, Schiff and Hariman, Hill and Gould, agree in predicting better conditions and radical changes in the industrial and commercial world. Many other notables take the same view. There is scarcely a conspicuous pessimist among the leaders in the financial and commercial centers of the country who have made public statements of their views.

In a few Indiana cities the people have inaugurated what they call a clean-up day. In some places the women have been the agitators and in others the men have started it. Health officers have advised a city clean-up day and in some cities the mayors have issued proclamations. The purpose is for every resident to get busy the same day and clean up his premises. Yards, alleys, vacant lots, streets etc. are all to be put in good order and left in the best possible sanitary condition. Somebody is to get busy about every yard in the city the same day and make quick work of cleaning. This is a good idea and will result in people taking more pride in keeping their places in good order. The same thing might be done here.

## Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.  
In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

**Dr. Shoop's**  
**Rheumatic Remedy**  
A. J. PELLANS.

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TO ENJOY LIFE  
Note the following reasonable prices:  
Quality and workmanship guaranteed  
Set of Teeth - - \$8.00  
Gold Crowns, (22K) \$5.00  
Bridge Work - - \$5.00  
Fillings, 75 cents and up.  
Extracting Painless with Nitrous Oxide Gas. Examination Free.

**Dr. R. G. Haas**  
No. 7 West Second St., Seymour, Ind.

## EIGHT BURNED TO DEATH

New York, April 30.—An incendiary fire in a six-story tenement at 67 Spring street, started by blackmailers who saturated the halls and stairways with coal oil, cutting off all escape, caused the deaths of eight persons at an early hour this morning, and sent fourteen others to hospitals, burned or maimed. Five are still missing.

### HOLLAND'S LITTLE PRINCESS



QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The Hague, April 30.—Queen Wilhelmina this morning gave birth to a daughter. The day was given over to national rejoicing, although a touch of gloom was added because the child was not a boy. This is the first royal birth in the Netherlands since Queen Wilhelmina was born.

### \$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.  
Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### DAY IS SET

Illinois Legislature Will Adjourn Since Day May 22.

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—On the seventy-seventh joint ballot for United States senator there was no material change in the vote, Hopkins holding his own, but gaining none. With the decision reached Thursday by both senate and house to adjourn May 22, the Hopkins forces are "compassing sea and land" in an effort to break the long deadlock.

As having a possible bearing on pending legislation, a petition presented Thursday by the George Post Railway Supplies association asking the assembly not to pass bills affecting railroad treasuries until normal industrial conditions are restored created considerable talk.

### Created Sensation In Court.

Neosho, Mo., April 30.—In the trial here of Miss "Johnny" Davidson, charged with the killing of Roy Ramsour, her sister's sweetheart, C. L. Williams, the state's principal witness, created excitement in the crowded courtroom by admitting that the story of the killing as told by him at the coroner's inquest was incorrect.

### The Colonel Hears of a Lion.

Nairobi, British East Africa.—April 30.—Theodore Roosevelt left the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease, on the Athi river, today for a point in the Mau hills near Machakos, where he hopes to bag a lion. Settlers in the hills have reported seeing a black maned lion every day for several days past.

### Rev. Hugh M. Scott Killed.

Chicago, April 30.—The Rev. Hugh M. Scott, chairman of the faculty of the Chicago Theological seminary and for twenty-five years a professor in that institution, was crushed and instantly killed between two streetcars at State and Van Buren streets last evening, as he was boarding a car.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Riverview Cemetery Association will be held Monday, May 10th, 1909 at 7:30 p. m. at the First National Bank.

J. H. ANDREWS, Secretary.  
Philip Zabel came up from Ewing yesterday afternoon in his automobile.

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. **THE ONE REMEDY** which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

**THE ONE REMEDY** so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of known composition. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.



## SEYMOUR DRY GOODS CO.

We offer price inducements in Floor Coverings and Furnishings—for the house cleaning time which is at hand.

The matchless assortment of Rugs, Linoleums, Carpets, Mattings, Lace Curtains and Draperies that are here for you to select from.

The very attractive prices, which are lower than our competitors, make it distinctly to your advantage to select your house furnishings here.

Style distinction, superb material and excellent tailoring are strong points in our collection of Spring Suits, Skirts, Jackets and Waists.

Come and see, no trouble to show goods.

## Claypool & Fry

Successors to L. F. Miller & Co.

## Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Company

BOTH 'PHONES NO. 4.



She stand denying and defying  
Behold the suffragist aspeechifying.

Listen. No better coal anywhere than here. Our line of

### RAYMOND CITY COAL

is superb—positively without an equal. Not because we say so—but because the goods themselves do the talking. Try for yourself—the sooner the better—now, today! **\$3.75 per ton.**

## Dr. H. I. Sherwood

Specialty: Chronic Disease

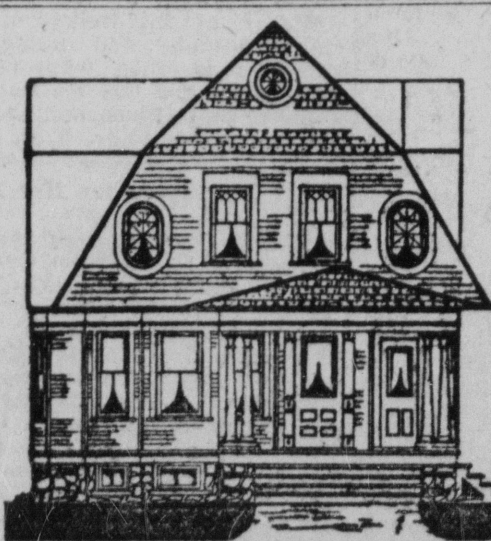
Office:—104 North Chestnut Street  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

## Building Material

For the Best at  
the Lowest Price  
Delivered on  
Short Notice, See

**Travis Carter Co.**

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS



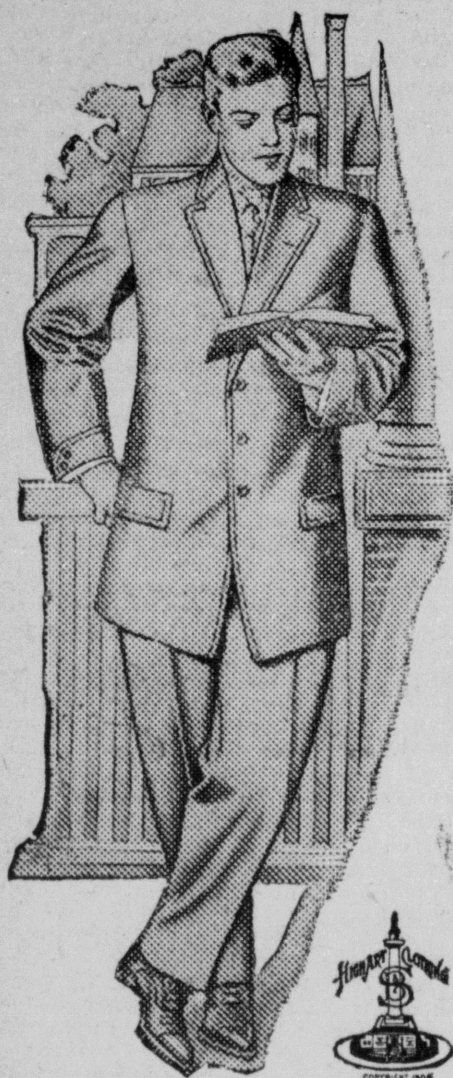
## Are You Going to Build

A House, Cottage or Bungalow? If so, let me help you plan. Plans and specifications FREE.

See me about Parquet Floors and Wood Carpets.

**W. A. WYLIE**  
409 East Third Street.  
Phone 380.





## Blue Serge Suits

are one of the most popular garments of the season. We have a large range in either two or three piece, plain or "sporty cut."

\$12.00, \$15.00  
\$18.00,  
\$20.00 and up.

Colors all warranted.

## The Hub

The Home  
of Correct Clothes

### PERSONAL.

Dr. F. W. DraGoo was at Edinburg Thursday.

O. D. Rogers, of Shoals, was here Thursday evening.

W. J. Weigel was here from Batesville Thursday night.

J. G. L. Lutes was here from Hous-ton Thursday evening.

Harmon Buening was here from Brownstown yesterday.

Robert L. Mosely made a business trip to Vallonia this morning.

G. H. Anderson made a business trip to Columbus last evening.

Dr. Hamlin Smith, of Indianapolis, went to Brownstown yesterday.

Miss Belle Cooley, of Brownstown, went to Indianapolis this morning.

Rev. D. G. Lewallen left last evening for Bedford to remain over Sunday.

Charles Martin came up from Washington Thursday afternoon on business.

N. C. Bennett, trainmaster on the Pennsylvania line was in the city this morning.

County Commissioner Samuel Carr was here from Medora this morning on business.

R. J. Barbour was a northbound passenger this morning over the Pennsylvania line.

Chas. Abel and Miss Clara Abel attended the commencement at Vallonia last evening.

Miss Emma Larter, who has been visiting at Bedford for a few weeks, has returned home.

Thomas J. Stanfield was a north-bound passenger this morning on the Pennsylvania line.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rubottom, of N. Ewing street, went to North Vernon this morning to visit relatives.

D. C. Ward, trainmaster on the I. & L. traction line, was here from Scottsburg a short time this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Peek spent the day with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Findley, of Peters Switch.

C. J. Clark was here from Indianapolis this morning with a view to making some investments in this county.

Miss Margaret Brodhecker, of the Brownstown Banner office, went to Indianapolis over the Pennsylvania line today.

George Andy Robertson, and S. E. Enos, left for Sullivan, Ind. on No. 1 today, by way of Vincennes to transact some business.

E. B. Douglass and Robt. D. Hayes were over from Cortland this morning to make arrangements for the funeral of Aunt Letty Ann Brown.

Miss Bertha Meseke attended the thirty-fifth annual session of the Order of the Eastern Star at Indianapolis Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. William Bond, who was here from Oaktown to attend the funeral of Mrs. Samuel Baker and Smith Manning, returned home on No. 1 at noon today.

Chrest Lakos, proprietor of the Sparta, who has recently opened another store at Greenfield, was here last night and left on the late Pennsylvania train today for Indianapolis.

### Court Martial Trial.

A cablegram today brings the official announcement that Abdul Hamid the deposed Sultan, is to be tried by court martial and the general belief prevails that the death sentence will be imposed upon him.

Rev. Harley Jackson and others who went to Vallonia in an automobile to attend the commencement exercises of the high schools and the common schools Thursday evening, were compelled to remain there over night on account of the storm and make the run home this morning after daylight. At one place it was necessary for a tree to be cut out of the road to let the auto pass and at many places the road was badly washed.

Roeger Carter went to Tampico yesterday to do a job of paper hanging. When he came home today he found two or three trees across the road which made it necessary to take down fences to get around. He reports a very hard rain and wind in the south part of the county last night.

### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Historic Old Galt House at Louisville Badly Damaged.

Louisville, Ky., April 30.—The Galt House had a section of its roof wrecked by a bolt of lightning which hit the big building during the course of the storm. This practically wrecked the historic dining room of the hotel, which was directly underneath, and the fact that the salon was bare of guests is considered the only reason why many were not killed.

Several houses were set on fire; the street car system was demoralized by trees flung across the tracks by the 46-mile wind; the telephone service wheeled and for a time went out and general turmoil reigned over the city. The Galt House damage was about \$5,000 and the general loss over Louisville may prove more serious than it now appears. From all over the South reports of wire trouble due to high winds come to this city.

## Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Linoleums, DRAPERIES

### Irresistible Inducements for Early Buying

There will, no doubt, be something needed to brighten up your home this spring; if not a new RUG or CARPET, a LINOLEUM, perhaps, or some LACE CURTAINS or DRAPERIES. The need of something new will be noted when inevitable "house-cleaning time" comes around. Don't wait until house-cleaning time—anticipate your needs, buy now, and save a tidy sum on your purchases. **SALE NOW GOING ON.**

### Rugs

Brussels Rug—9x11 Room size... **\$7.95**  
Brussels Rug—9x12 Room size... **\$11.95**  
Brussels Rug—9x12, made in one piece without seams... **\$14.95**  
Axminster Rug—9x12. The well known Smith brand... **\$17.45**  
Brussels Rug—Extra size, 11-3x12 Fine quality... **\$16.95**  
Velvet Rugs—27x54, a large variety **\$1.19**  
Axminster Rugs—27x54 for... **\$1.69**  
Axminster Rugs—36x72 for... **\$2.89**  
Smyrna Rugs—30x60 for... **85c**  
Crex Grass Rugs—9x12 room size **\$7.95**  
Remnants—of Carpets and Matings marked down to almost one-half price.

### Carpetings

Granite Ingrains—25c value, special... **17c**  
Quarter Wool Ingrain—35c value, special... **28c**  
Half Wool Ingrain—50c value, special **38c**  
All Wool Ingrain—10 patterns to select from, 65c value, special... **48c**  
Extra Super All Wool Ingrain—15 patterns to select from, 70c and 75c value, special... **57c**  
Brussels Carpet—8 wire, 65c quality... **48c**  
Brussels Carpet—9 wire, Smith's 85c quality, special... **68c**  
All Wool Velvet Carpet—\$1.00 quality **82c**  
Axminster Carpet—\$1.35 quality at... **95c**  
Lowell Ingrain Carpets—The best Extra Super made, new patterns **62c**

## THE GOLD MINE Department Store

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## Fire Insurance

Now is the best time to have your furniture or any other property insured. Don't be without

### Fire Insurance

as you will need it some time. Policies issued on short notice.

## Geo. Schaefer

Real Estate and General Insurance  
First National Bank Building

## LEWIS HOUSE

NEW PROPRIETOR  
MRS. J. W. BUCHANAN  
Good Meals, Clean Beds  
and Kind Treatment  
Special Dinners on Sunday. Give Us a Call

Have your Spring and Summer Suit made by

## SCIARRA BROS.

the only tailors in Seymour, and save agents commission. Ladies' and gents' clothes cleaned, repaired and altered. 4 S. Chestnut St., Seymour. Phone 37.

## J. F. FICKEN

Tin and Slate Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, Cornice Work, Furnace Work, General Repair Work. Phone: Mutual 480. 611 W. Fourth St., Seymour, Ind.

## EXPERT PIANO TUNING GUARANTEED

Arthur F. French  
SEYMOUR, IND.  
Drop a Postal and I Will Call.

## KINDIG Architect

W. 7th St., SEYMOUR.

### First Class Tailor

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing cleaned, dyed, pressed, repaired and put in tip-top shape. Our motto: Neatness and Promptness. We call for work. Phone 468.

D. DiMatteo  
Next Door to Traction Station.

### "Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

### WANT ADVERTISING

FOR RENT—Suite two office rooms. J. G. Laupus. mld

HOUSE FOR RENT—Well located. J. L. Blair, 301 West Second. mld

FOR RENT—Nice furnished room, 527 West Second street. m4dly

FOR SALE—Practically new bed, springs and mattress. Call here. a30d

FOR SALE—Good Phaeton and single set harness. Inquire here. m5d

FOR RENT—Five ground floor rooms, yard, centrally located. Call here. a30d

WANTED—At once, place to work on farm. Single man, age 40. Good reference. Address Bert Leach Seymour. wdf

FOR SALE—2 four-room houses on South Chestnut St. Inquire at Seymour Dry Goods Co. mld

B. F. GILLMAN.

WANTED—Manager for Branch office we wish to locate here in Seymour. Address, The Morris Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio. m29d

FOR TRADE—We have two good farms—one of 99 acres, the other 116 acres, that we wish to trade for Seymour, Ind. residence property. Henderson & Austin, Versailles, Ind. mld

### Weather Indications.

Partly cloudy and colder tonight, Saturday fair with colder east portion.

Tomatoes, Green Beans, Peas, New Potatoes, Radishes, Celery, at Teckemeyer's. mld

Pineapples and strawberries at Hopewell and Brand's.

### Died From Injuries.

Harry Simpson, formerly of this city, was caught in the machinery at the Suckow mills in Franklin where he was employed, Thursday morning and so badly hurt that he died a few hours later. He leaves a wife and children.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

## DR. B. F. YOUNT,

## VETERINARY

Has Located in Seymour at Hopewell's Brick Barn on Jeffersonville Avenue. Calls Answered Promptly.

## BAGGAGE

And light freight transferred. Phone 468. One door east of Interurban Station, Seymour

## A. T. FOSTER

### Here For Funeral.

Among those from a distance who were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Samuel Baker and Smith Manning and most of whom have already returned to their homes, were Mr. and Mrs. Varner, Mrs. Charles Flaid and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Spellman, of Terre Haute; Misses Margaret and Grace Maloney and Mrs. Anna Hill, of Louisville; Mrs. Frank Weller, Arthur Manning, Mrs. Wissing and Mrs. George Schaller, of Vincennes; William Manning, of Evansville; and Mrs. William Bond, of Oaktown.

### Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Lon Manuel was conducted at the home of Giles Manuel at Lynn and Third streets this afternoon at 2:30. A telephone message was received here from Acme Thursday that Rev. Jacob White of that place, who was to assist in conducting the funeral, and who has not been well for some time, was taken worse Wednesday night and would not be able to attend the funeral. Consequently the services were in charge of Rev. H. H. Allen.

### Commencement Address.

Rev. Harley Jackson, of this city, who delivered the address at the commencement exercises of the common school graduates at Brownstown recently and of the common school and high school graduates at Vallonia Thursday night, will deliver the commencement address to the high school graduates at Martinsville on the 27th of next month.

Ladies can get a good shampoo and their hair dressed in any style at Mrs. E. M. Young's beauty parlor. No. 130 South Chestnut street. m3d

### Dangerously Ill.

J. W. Conner received a letter today from Rev. J. B. Wolfe, the father-in-law of Conductor Robert J. Montgomery, formerly of this city. He says Mr. Montgomery is very seriously ill at his home in Louisville and that the belief prevails that he can not live a week. He says everything possible is being done for him but he continues a very sick man.

### Six O'clock Dinner.

Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Allen and daughter, Miss Flossie, went to Columbus Thursday to attend a six o'clock dinner given in their honor Thursday evening.

### Wind And Rain.

There was a heavy rain and a hard wind throughout this section of Indiana Thursday night. No damage of consequence is reported in this immediate vicinity.

Mrs. H. C. Montgomery, who had expected to leave yesterday evening for Asbury Park N. J. to visit her sister, was detained by the sickness of her son, Master Allen Montgomery.

## Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Refuse all substitutes. Is not a dye. \$1 and 50c. bottles, at druggists, or by mail. Send 2c for free book "The Care of the Hair." Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

## THE LADIES

There is no wearing apparel that the Ladies are so much interested in as good Hosiery.

Hosiery that is made to fit, that is reliable and gives satisfactory wear.

The Black Cat Hosiery for Ladies is made for service and will wear twice as long as any other Hosiery. Try them and prove it. Price 15 and 25cts the pair.

## THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

### FOR SALE

Good 55 acre farm on the inter-urban road, near Seymour. 4 room house and good barn and all necessary outbuildings. Young orchard. Must be sold soon. \$3,200.00. See E. C. BOLLINGER, Agent. PHONES: Residence No. 5, Office No. 186.

### CONGDON & DURHAM.

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit

### INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency  
Prompt Attention to All Business

### FOR SALE

1000 Fence Posts  
500 Cords of Wood  
GEO. S. SCHAEFER  
First National Bank Bldg.

### Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first class wearing condition. NORTH CHESTNUT STREET Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

## ANNA E. CARTER

### NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,  
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## LEWIS & SWAILS

LAWYERS  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

## T. M. JACKSON,

Jeweler & Optician

104 W. SECOND ST.

## BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

### AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

## ELMER E. DUNLAP,

### ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus



SMITH &amp; REMY, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## A WOMAN'S LONG VIGIL AT LIGHT.

The One Who Has Tended a Pacific Coast Beacon for Twenty-seven Years.

Miss Laura A. Hecox, who for twenty-seven years has tended the light of the Santa Cruz lighthouse, has but recently returned to her post from the last of the six vacations she has taken during that period. Since 1881 this woman has had absolute charge of the light, and in all that time it has never gone out during the night.

Miss Hecox followed her father in charge of the light. He was a retired clergyman, who took the work of caring for the light when his health broke down under the stress of his pastoral duties. With him went his wife and girl, who cared for him as well as the light.

During the thirteen years her father was in charge Miss Hecox was practically the real mistress of the lighthouse. When his death came she applied for and obtained the work. Since that time she has been steadily at it, cleaning, tending and watching the light that it may be never dimmed.

When her mother died in the old lighthouse and the woman was left alone with her work. She loves it and is never satisfied if she is away from it for long. Her only recreation is an occasional visit to her brother, who lives at Oceanide, and gathering in sea specimens, a collection of which she recently gave to the Santa Cruz library.

Fortunately for Miss Hecox the Santa Cruz lighthouse is not built on a rock-bound coast, but is bordered among trees. The light is modern, of twelve candlepower multiplied by reflectors to something like 665-candlepower. During the twenty-seven years it has been tended by Miss Hecox no ship has been wrecked on the Santa Cruz coast.—Los Angeles Times.

**The Passing of Genuine Maple Sugar.**  
People in this latitude are now closely upon the sunny days and frosty nights which characterize "maple sugar weather," and which cause activity in the "sugar bush." But there will be no practical appreciation in this locality of the movement of maple sap under the inspiration of returning spring, because there are now comparatively few sugar maples where they were once numerous, and these are not so grouped that they can be economically tapped for the sugar process.

Conditions are more favorable in Vermont and other Eastern states where maple sugar making has amounted to an industry, but even in these localities where the sugar maple has persisted simply because it has been spared, a change is foreshadowed that hints at the time when the chemist will be the mainspring of the maple sugar of the future. The Boston Transcript refers to this situation with the remark that speculation as to the time when real maple sugar will be a negligible quantity among the national staples must give us pause. The price of maple lumber has distanced the price of maple sugar in an ascending scale of value, with the result that the "sugar bush" has suffered heavy losses that cannot be retrieved. As the Transcript says, "a good sugar orchard must be the result of a half century of growth, and a longer time still further improves it if the trees remain healthy."

If it were not for the skill at deception of the makers and vendors of maple sugar there would not be enough to go around even at the present time. The manufacturers have "pieced out" the annual harvest with brown sugar, and now the chemist has taken a hand in the business to make the dwindling supply last as long as possible. Of course the pure food law will operate to prevent complete deception in the future, and from being content with maple sugar plus cane sugar the consumer will be led to serenity with cane sugar plus a small amount of maple sugar, and eventually to complete happiness in the consumption of cane sugar treated with a chemically produced flavor of maple sugar. Then the maple sugar harvest will no longer depend upon the alchemy of spring and maple sugar will be manufactured all the year around.

## The Same Old Story.

Mrs. Hazel B. Pirie will receive a decree of separation from Allan Hawkins Pirie, according to the decision of Judge Truax, who took testimony on her motion in the supreme court of New York. Pirie was in court. He was arrested a year ago in the action, when his wife sought to recover alimony from him, and he was locked up in the Mineola jail. Pirie proved to Judge Davis that he was a resident of New York and was released. He then went to Florida. Mrs. Pirie was examined by Leo P. Briller, her counsel, and testified as to the defendant's treatment of her. She said she was married in Chicago in 1902. Pirie is the son of John Pirie of Chicago, and he presented his wife as a wedding gift with a house in Evanston, where their daughter, Hazeline Pirie, was born in 1904. Judge Truax, after hearing Mrs. Pirie's testimony, said he would grant judgment in her favor and awarded her alimony at the rate of \$200 a month.

## No Poor in This Church.

Because there are so few poor persons in the New York Fifth Avenue Baptist church, where John D. Rockefeller and his family attend, the deacons have decided to devote certain collections to the poor of other churches. This announcement was made by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aker, the pastor, just before the offering was taken. He said that heretofore the collection of the first Sunday of the month had been reserved for needy persons in the Fifth Avenue church, but as there had not been many such in the end, rather than blow and blow the horn in vain effort to get them to move, much less friction would be caused and the speed increased. I think it is much better to pass carefully and as quietly as possible. Often you are noticed hardly at all and you can generally tell if warning is necessary.—Outing.

## Steer More and Blow Less.

If the same amount of effort expended on the automobile horn to get people to move out of your way were used to move the steering wheel slightly so as not to seem to bear directly upon the person in front, and if you should steer around wagons in the road, as nine times out of ten you must do in the end, rather than blow and blow the horn in vain effort to get them to move, much less friction would be caused and the speed increased. I think it is much better to pass carefully and as quietly as possible. Often you are noticed hardly at all and you can generally tell if warning is necessary.—Outing.

## Anarchy in Esperanto.

Recent police investigation in Bohemia into a supposed miners' labor association, which turned out to be an anarcho-socialist organization, have brought to light a quantity of books, papers, documents and letters of a highly incriminating character, and it was found that the bulk of correspondence with Anarchists abroad was carried on in Esperanto.

## NOTES FOR WOMEN.

## Unanswered.

Why is it that the tenderest feet must tread the roughest road?  
Why is it that the weakest back must carry the heaviest load?  
While the feet that are surest and firmest have the smoothest path to go.  
And the back that is straightest and strongest has never a burden to know.

Why is it that the brightest eyes are the ones soon dim with tears?  
Why is it that the lightest heart must be the heaviest to cheer?  
While the eyes that are hardest and coldest shed never a bitter tear,  
And the heart that is smallest and meanest has never an ache to fear.

Why is it that those who are gaddest have always the gayest laugh?  
Why is it that those who need not have always the "biggest" laugh?  
While those who have never a sorrow have never a smile to give,  
And those who want just a little must strive and struggle to live.

Why is it that the noblest thoughts are the ones that are never expressed?  
Why is it that the grandest deeds are the ones that are never confessed?  
While the thoughts that are like all others are the ones we always tell,  
And the deeds that are worth little praise are the ones that are published well.

Why is it that the sweetest smile has for its sister a sigh?  
Why is it that the strongest love is the love that we always sigh?  
While the smile that is cold and indifferent is the smile for which we pray,  
And the love we kneel to and worship is only common clay.

Why is it that the friends we trust are the ones that always betray?  
Why is it the lips we wish to kiss are the lips so far away?  
While those who are close by, if we knew it, is a friend who loyal would be,  
And the lips we might have kissed are the lips we never see.

Why is it the things we can have are the things we always refuse?  
Why is it none of us lead the lives if we could we'd choose?  
The things that we all can have are the things we always hate,  
And life seems never complete, no matter how long we wait.

—Elizabeth Stewart Martin.

## Gist.

The following letter is not manufactured. It was written by a New Hampshire boy:

"My Dear ———  
I made a Esquimaux hut.  
I had 3 sleds 1 of which the double runner ran into the stone wall. Another time the double runner broke threw the crust and tipped over and 2 of us were thrown out. Another time I was on my sled and ran into the tree and was thrown about one foot out. I was going to buy a revolver and fire it the 4 of July eve.  
"Goodbye."

It is a typical small-boy letter, because it is confined to news. The editorial style develops later. The adult elaborates his opinions. The boy at six states what has happened, is happening, and is about to happen, and lets it go at that.—Colliers.

## Experiences of a Clergyman.

Since December, 1907, I have carried on work similar to that at Emmanuel church, Boston. This I undertook by Dr. Worcester's advice, and the advice also of Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, who has given me much valuable help. I have conducted Wednesday evening meetings with a well-filled chapel practically every night. These meetings are devotional and educational, and have a value which cannot be measured.

I also receive people for treatment at my house, but without any fee, though contributions for the expenses of the work are taken at the meetings, and in some cases given by the patients. This personal work is entirely private and confidential, approaching at times the sacredness of the confessional. I have the co-operation of an excellent physician, who helps to determine whether the need of the person who consults me is for a physician of the body or of the soul.

I can see great value in the co-operation of physician and minister in organic disease, especially where the minister can help to banish fear, worry, depression that is baffling the efforts of the physician. But I have never undertaken to overcome any bodily disorder unless it was clear that the trouble must be reached through the mind. Here is such a case. A woman with marked physical symptoms came to me with the consent of her physician because she was nervous. Medicine of physical aids had been used almost daily for twenty years. She was easily tired, found it difficult to keep on with any definite work, and was at times very nervous and depressed. I found need of self-control and of faith in life. I used explanation and encouragement, showing her how to gain control and take a larger hold upon life. Physical improvement became marked within two weeks, and the depression had disappeared. Though her bodily troubles returned twice, they were overcome in each case, and two months from the first consultation the woman was cured, and had gain in self-management for her daily life. My strongest appeal was to her as abiding with power to master her life. My real work was not for the disorder of the body, but for stronger character and moral control, and this seems fully justified.

Self-control to me is the key to the whole situation. All the symptoms of functional nervous troubles—weakness of will, weakness of attention, inability, despondency, fear, and so on—point to lack of self-control. To find the fault in character, to educate the will and to develop the co-ordinating faculty is a task which strikes at the very root of the whole subject. This is the task I am setting myself.

By far the most effective method in this whole work of the clergyman is prayer. People may need to be instructed concerning its value and its use to make it thoroughly effective, but nothing else can approach it either to help in the removal of the symptoms here in question or of their cause in defects of character. Unquestionably there is a limit to the power of this personal moral and spiritual appeal, but we cannot draw the line yet. Many a human soul afflicted with some nervous disorder, feeling utterly helpless in the grip of a demon in the mind, can be given strength to cast out the demon, and then led on to mastery of self and to the power that giveth eternal life.—Rev. Charles A. Place in Good Housekeeping.

## With Lent Comes

Mr. Fish in Various Forms.

As fish is called upon to play the leading roll in the dietary of most people at this season, suggestions for varying its service may be timely and welcomed. If one is observing Lent in spirit as well as in letter, he may feel called upon to eschew the extravagant fish dinners, where terrapin, pompano, green turtle soup with entrees of oyster crab or caviars furnish quite as luxurious living, as anything else he could devise. These, however, are not for the most of us, who find ourselves quite content with the humbler cod, haddock, herrings and their near of kin.

Pinnan haddie is simply our old friend haddock in his Scottish dress, the smoke from a peat fire. Not that the smoke is always peat, however, nor the fish always haddie, for in New York, at least, a large proportion of the chefs and marketmen substitute plain cod for haddock while it still retains its more illustrious name.

Connoisseurs in haddie say to wash the fish thoroughly, but not soak it. Wipe dry and broil over a clear fire or under the gas flame. Place on a hot platter and dress with a quarter cupful each, melted in butter and hot milk, and keep in the oven until ready to serve. Others prefer their broiler haddie served with tartar sauce. In this event it is spread with lemon juice and butter or olive oil before broiling, then mashed with sauce tartare, made by seasoning mayonnaise with chopped pickles and minced red and green peppers. Still others like their finnan haddie baked in equal parts milk and water for twenty minutes, then drained and spread with butter, while others like it broiled for fifteen minutes in hot water, then flaked and served au gratin with equal quantities of white sauce or individual ramekins, covered with the sauce, top with buttered crumbs and brown in a quick oven.

Codfish croquettes are simply codfish balls, egg, crumbled and fried in deep hot fat. At a popular hotel restaurant they are served with slices of crisp bacon, which supplies the richness codfish lacks.

Herring is another fish whose consumption during Lent has always been enormous. Of all modern nations the Dutch have special reason for regarding the herring with favor, as it has been the staple of their public health.

The method of preparing Yarmouth blotters was discovered by chance. In 1835 a fish curer, Bishop by name, discovered after his workpeople had gone home a small quantity of prime herring that had been overlooked and might spoil before they would be attended to in the regular way. Unwilling to lose them, he sprinkled them lightly with salt, spitted them and hung them up overnight in a smokehouse in which an oak log was burning. The next morning he found himself famous in the annals of the herring industry as the discoverer of the Yarmouth blotter.

A near approach to the Yarmouth blotters may be achieved by following the instructions: Wipe and clean fresh herrings and lay in equal parts salt and sugar with a little salt peter added for twenty-four hours. Then hang on a stick passing through the eyes. Put oak sawdust in a cask and place in the cask an iron heated red hot. Put a stick across the cask, letting the herrings hang within. Cover with a thick cloth and let hang twenty-four hours. Other fish may be smoked in the same way. Where fish are smoked much less salt is required for their curing. The smoke of every kind of wood is not effectual for this purpose and coal does not answer. Oak and beech are preferable to other woods, and slow smoking is better than rapid. Turf is peculiarly well adapted to the smoking of fish, but in this country is not easily attainable.

As soon as taken from the sea cut open and remove everything but the milt and roes. Wash in fresh water and leave in a tub of strong brine for twelve or fifteen hours. Drain and pack in casks or barrels in rows, with layers of salt between each row and on top and bottom. Cover with many thin small fresh water fish that can be prepared in the same way.

Remove head, tail and fins. Slit in half all the way through, put into a saucpan full of cold water and cook just five minutes after the water comes to a boil. Lift out carefully and most of the bones will come to the surface so they can be readily picked out. Have ready a hot sauce prepared as follows: Melt in a saucpan a tablespoonful butter, add a tablespoonful flour, and as soon as melted and bubbly pour in little by little, a cupful rich milk or cream. As soon as thickened, remove and pour over the fish on a hot platter. Genuine whitefish is the smallest fry of the herring and is the best. Scrupulous dealers often substitute an inferior fish for this tidbit, so that it behooves one who wishes to be sure of obtaining the genuine article to seek a trustworthy dealer. Wash with great care and dry by rolling in a napkin. Toss in a sieve with flour that has been highly seasoned in salt and pepper, making pains to see that they are completely covered with the flour. Place in a fine wire frying basket and immerse in smoking hot fat for a moment or just long enough to give them a light amber color. The fish are so small it takes but a moment to cook them and there is danger of their burning. They should be crisp and fat to the long. They should be picked out. They should be floured just before going into the fat and not allowed to stand. Turn on paper and keep in a warm oven until all are cooked. They cook rapidly and should not be cooked until just in time to serve. Garnish with quarters of lemon and serve with a dash of cayenne pepper and water-fish slices of lightly buttered brown bread.

Smelts skewered in rings, using a wooden toothpick to hold heads and tails together, dipped in milk, well floured and fried in deep fat, make an attractive fish course. The skewer can be removed before serving, as the fish will usually keep its shape. Garnish with curls of lemon and lemon juice with plate on which the fish are served. With bread slices of lemon rolled in finely minced parsley. If the smelts are to furnish the main part of the meal, pile them in the center of a hot platter and surround with a border of mashed potatoes, or mound the potatoes and circle with the fish for a border.

A can of salmon is one of the most reliable emergency helps that a housekeeper can have in hand. It can be served in many ways. It can be served with a thin white sauce and strained; may serve as a salad, picking the solid meat apart and arranging it on shredded lettuce or lettuce hearts, dressed with mayonnaise and garnished with olives or hard boiled eggs, or may serve as the substantial part of a meal in a loaf or scallop.

Mince one can of salmon, removing all bits of bone. Add to it a cupful fine, stale bread crumbs, two beaten eggs, a half cupful milk and salt, pepper, parsley and lemon juice to season. Put in a mold and bake or steam for half an hour. Turn out and serve hot with a white or Hollandaise sauce.

Put a layer of soft grated bread crumbs in the bottom of a baking dish that has been well buttered. Sprinkle the bread with salt, pepper and bits of butter. Cover with a layer of fish, season with salt and pepper and pouring in some of the oil and liquor from the can. Over this spread another layer of the seasoned crumbs, then more salmon and so on until the dish is filled. Let the last layer be of buttered crumbs, moistening slightly with a little milk. Spread a little soft butter over the surface and bake in a hot oven to a rich brown.—Emma Paddock Telford in Washington Star.

## Sir Hermann Wehr's Rules.

A friend, Dr. Cleborne, sends us the following extract from "Means for the Prolongation of Life," by Sir Hermann Wehr:

1. To maintain the vigor of all organs, the general vitality and resisting power of the body by regular daily walks, rides, respiratory and other exercises.
2. To practice moderation in eating, drinking and all bodily enjoyment.
3. To endeavor to obtain an abundance of pure air in the house, and to spend as many hours as possible every day in the open air.
4. To counteract the inherited tendencies to various diseases.
5. To create as far as possible the habit of going to bed and rising early

and to restrict the hours of sleep, in adult life to six or seven or exceptionally eight.

6. To promote a healthy action of the skin by daily baths or ablutions.

7. To keep the mental faculties in regular occupation by appropriate work.

8. To cultivate sympathy, equanimity, cheerfulness and hopefulness and the greater power of the will toward the persevering fight of duty and controlling anger, vanity, envy, jealousy, and all other passions.

All the above rules seem to us to be excellent with the exception of the fifth, the correctness of which we seriously doubt. The repair of the body is carried on during sleep. The young need much sleep to afford opportunity for growth as well as repair. In aged persons all the functions are sluggish and repair takes place slowly. Hence an increased period of rest is required as in youth. In the opinion of the writer, it is best for aged persons to take eight hours' rest in bed at night and to add two hours of rest during the middle of the day.—Good Health.

## ELECTRIC FLASHES.

One of the most novel uses for the electric motor is reported from Nevada, Iowa. A man who is extensively engaged in the poultry business has rigged up a revolving brush driven by a small electric motor for washing the feet of newly hatched fowls before shipment.

The automatic electric egg-boilers, like those on the Lusitania and Mauretania, are able to cook 200 eggs at once, a clock arrangement causing the basket containing the eggs to hop out of the water at any half minute up to six minutes. Another novelty is a self-dumping oyster-cooker for stews. At the expiration of a given time the cooker pours its contents into a soup plate and automatically shuts off the electricity.

The first rotary converter in America, as well as the largest, was built by the General Electric company. The machines are used to change alternating current into direct current for street railway service.

By the use of high frequency electrical currents to reduce the pressure on the arteries a French scientist believes he can delay the inroads of old age.

Electric trucks have superseded the old horse trucks on the Brooklyn water front. The old three-wheeled horse trucks proved at best a slow method of transportation and the shod feet of the horses rapidly wore out the planking of the piers making the item for repairs a heavy one. The electric trucks carry three times as much as the old ones.

A non-magnetic yacht will be built for the Carnegie institution for making magnetic surveys over certain parts of the ocean where the earth's magnetic data have not yet been accurately determined. The only metal used, outside of the crank shaft, will be bronze and manganese alloy.

Combined carbon filament and mercury-vapor lamp has been introduced in Germany. It is said to give a good white light with an efficiency of 1.6 watts per candle-power.

Electricity is being extensively used in construction work where the current is being used for the operation of hoists, pumps, concrete mixers, and the like. Where compressed air is necessary motor-driven air compressors are used.

The first alarm of fire by an electric telegraph system was given at 8:30 p. m. April 29th, 1852, in Boston.

Street sweepers of Chicago and Boston carry a tiny electric lamp on their caps to keep from being run over.

The first application of electric heating for household use was the electric flatiron. Now there are hundreds of thousands of electric flatirons in use in private homes and laundries.

One of the largest express terminals in the world, that of the North Station, Boston, Mass., has been equipped with an electric package conveyor which minimizes the labor of the employees and makes safe the handling of the smallest and most fragile packages.

Printed sheets as delivered from the press frequently "offset" or smear from undried ink. An electrical method of preventing this has recently been patented.

Electrical power for domestic and mechanical purposes has already become almost a necessity in Calcutta.

## Is It Capt. Kidd's Box?

Excitement over the finding of a supposed silver mine by W. B. Keighley, the wealthy shoe manufacturer, in the Maurice river swamp near Vineland, N. J., has grown until the whole town is talking and prospectors are coming from all directions. It now transpires that Herbert Perrigo and William Lewis discovered the 6x8 foot shaft in the mud some time ago and secretly, but vainly tried to raise an iron box from its depths. They located the box by means of long poles with iron hooks made for the occasion. One of the native Jersey-men has added to the excitement by reciting the tradition that a box of Capt. Kidd's treasure lies buried there. He remembers what the old river men used to relate as to how one day long ago some men going down the river on a raft of logs surprised four strangers in a boat. Soon afterward a stranger built a cabin near the spot, and in answer to curious neighbors said he was looking for a silver mine. About the time the shaft was sunk the stranger died, but not until he had confided to a neighbor that the box held a mine of gold and silver. No one believed the odd stranger, but now that the box has been located E. C. Potter and Mr. Keighley are making arrangements to solve the mystery by raising the box.

## Canada to Preserve Buffalo.

About 250 buffalo, remnant of the famous Pablo herd recently purchased by the Dominion government, will be taken from Montana and placed in the new buffalo park on Baltic river, 1000 miles northwest of Winnipeg. The animals now are being rounded up by Michael Pablo in Montana and will be brought north in special trains.

## Prof. Jackson on Commission.

Prof. D. C. Jackson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been retained by the Massachusetts highway commission to make a report regarding the telephone situation with special reference to the practicability of a reduction in rates and a higher efficiency of service.

## "The Sister States."

A curious inquirer wants to know "what are the sister states," and the Fairfax Forum answers: "We should judge that they are Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Maryland, the California, the Alabama, the Louisiana, the Delaware, the Virginia, the Kansas City Star.

## A Dust Remedy.

An excellent instrument for keeping a sewing machine or typewriter free of dust in the crevices is an old bicycle pump. A small bellows can often be used in the same way, or even an atomizer. The work of cleaning can be done in half the time.

## True Prophecy.

Wife—Oh, John, I want to fortune tell this afternoon and he told me that a dark man would cross my threshold. Hub—Right for once. Tomorrow morning the ton of coal I ordered will be put in.—Boston Transcript.

## BITS OF SCIENCE.

As a result of long experiments made in Sicily the ministry of agriculture has been advised that rubber trees can be successfully cultivated in that part of Italy.

A new twin screw gunboat for the British navy though 150 feet long by 24 feet 6 inches, draws but 30 inches and is composed of nine floatable sections, which may be united when aloft.

For the general advancement of the shellfish industry, which yields nearly \$50,000,000 a year, a national association has been formed by the shellfish commissioners of the seventeen states interested.

The longest tunnel in the world, having a length of over fourteen miles, will pierce the Caucasus mountains in the line of the Russian railroad from Mzhet to Vladikavkas, work upon which will soon begin.

As the spring at Bad Centerbrunn, Silesia, possesses marked radio-activity, a search is being made for the strata containing radium in considerable quantity, through which the water is believed to flow.

So successful is a wave-power motor, the invention of a Pittsburgh man, at Atlantic City, N. J., that it is to be tested by the lighthouse board with a view to furnishing power to generate electricity. By the addition of the salts of calcium, barium or strontium to are light carbons they can be made to give light tinted yellow, pearl, white or red, respectively. The first gives the highest efficiency.

The value of wireless telegraphy was evidenced shortly after the Italian earthquake, when there was constant communication between the Eiffel tower at Paris and French warships at Messina, a distance of about 1000 miles.

A census of the American bison conducted by the New York Zoological society, showed that there were 2047 of the animals in existence the first of last year, 930 of them in captivity in the United States, and 41 in Canada.

The abandonment of goats' milk as an article of diet by all Europeans living on the Island of Malta has completely eliminated a disease known as Maltese fever and made the island one of the most healthful in the Mediterranean.

## Weary William's Latest Dodge.

There is in every community a class of people ready to live on others if the opportunity offers. Sometimes the opportunity breeds indolence in those who must themselves work and make money the spur of necessity is applied. Very frequently society has been confronted with the danger of making paupers by the operation of machinery devised for the benevolent purpose of relieving distress.

The latest illustration of this unfortunate tendency comes from England, where the institution of free hospitals for consumptives is taken advantage of by unscrupulous individuals who prefer idleness to honest work. The medical superintendent of the Lewisham Infirmary, lecturing in London recently on "Tuberculosis and the Poor Law," startled the delegates to the National Conference on Tuberculosis by saying:

Open-air and overfeeding being the panacea for the moment, the possessor of even the smallest tuberculosis focus is stuffed to repletion. He leads a life of complete idleness, waited upon by trained nurses, and has become master of the sickening art of leaving institutions as he pleases, the officials not daring to make him work. He rapidly picks up sufficient knowledge to enable him to simulate the more alarming symptoms of the disease, and with a little play-acting can secure admission to any medical institution in the kingdom.

Human nature being pretty much the same the world over, the phase of malingering thus described in England might under similar conditions develop elsewhere. In that event attention might be directed to the policy adopted in the English free sanatorium at Frimley, where manual work adapted to his state of health is required of every patient. Not only is this calculated to discourage malingers, but it has a tendency to keep the really ill from brooding on their malady, and thus proves a valuable adjunct to the treatment directly aiming to effect a cure.

## Which Foot Walks Faster?

You may think this a very silly question to ask, but it isn't. It is a simple, demonstrable fact, which you can prove to your own satisfaction in a very few minutes.

If you will take a pavement that is clear, so that there will be no interference, and walk briskly in the center, you will find that before you have gone fifty yards you have veered very much to one side. You must not make any effort, of course, to keep in the center, but if you will think of something and endeavor to walk naturally you cannot keep a direct line.

The explanation of this lies in the propensity of one foot to walk faster than the other, or one leg takes a longer stride than the other, causing one to walk to one side.

You can try an experiment in this way by placing two sticks about 8 feet apart; then stand off about 60 feet, blindfold yourself, and endeavor to walk between them. You will find it almost impossible.—Tit-Bits.

## Value of Radium.

The value of a speck of radium is incredibly great, and when Sydney Holland, at Sir Frederick Treves' lecture at the London hospital last week, picked up the tube containing the famous surgeon's microscopic £300 worth of radium bromide Sir Frederick's concern for its safety may not have been altogether unshamed. While the late Prof. Curie was lecturing on the wonderful element one day in Paris he dropped the glass tube containing the few grains of radium with which he was demonstrating, and the glass breaking, the precious powder was scattered all over the floor. At once the room was cleared, every speck of dust collected to the nearest east, taken to the professor's laboratory, dissolved, recrystallized and the radium extracted from the refuse again with the loss of only an infinitesimal fraction. The cost of radium bromide is about £7 a milligramme, which would mean over £200,000 for an ounce avoirdupois.—Dundee Advertiser.

## Big Caribou Herd.

A herd of 500,000 caribou is beyond Sixty Mile river and the vast band is traveling toward the Tanana river. The news was brought to Dawson by Chris Williams, who says that last year, during the summer the herd tramped down forests and went to the White river slope.

Later it turned back and passed across up Sixty Mile and then seemed to turn westward toward the head of the Tanana slopes. They are traveling in a procession of twenty miles wide. All that are left in the vicinity of Dawson are some straggling bands. Indians have followed them and are bringing some of the meat to Dawson, but on the whole the herd is getting too far away to get carcasses back to Dawson with any profit.—Dawson Co. News.

## Censor Without a Mate.

For killing a condor, one of the rarest birds now in existence in North America, Deputy Constable F. L. Wallis of Pakenia was haled before Justice S. D. Merfield recently. To Game Warden W. B. Morgan Wallis said that he had shot the bird by mistake, thinking it a bald eagle. Eagles are also protected by law. "We are going to ask the court to im-

pose a heavy fine," said Morgan. "The way people have been killing off these great birds is a disgrace. Six years ago there were seven condors in Eaton's canyon. Today there is only one, the mate of the bird that Wallis shot. I saw it recently watching from a lonely height for the companion that is gone. People who have visited the canyon since the female bird was shot say that the living bird flies low to the ground, and swoops near to every person, so anxious is he to find his mate."—Los Angeles Times.

## DRYING UP SWEDEN.

More Than 23,000 Distilleries Closed in the Last Half Century.

Instead of going dry in any of the various ways now being tried in this country Sweden has invented a method of liquor traffic control which can show some extraordinary results.

The novel features of the law enacted in that country so long ago as 1855 consisted in the provision that local companies or committees might be formed in various communities to conduct the liquor traffic in such a way as to eliminate all private profit, any gain that might result from the traffic being directly applied to the promotion of public utilities calculated to serve as counter attractions to the saloon.

At that time there were more than 23,000 distilleries in Sweden, and it was said that liquor could be purchased in almost every hut in the kingdom. When the new law had been in force six years, according to McClure's Magazine, the number of distilleries dropped to less than 600. In 1896 it was 132.

Meanwhile the saloons shrank away so rapidly that in 1899 there was but one for 8025 of the population, and eleven years later only one for 13,450 inhabitants—figures that gain clear significance if we reflect by way of contrast that Jersey City, for example, has a saloon for every thirty-five voters.

The per capita consumption of spirituous liquors decreased in Sweden from 22 liters in 1851 to 7.2 liters in 1896. Instead of 8 quarts (the equivalent of 7.2 liters) per capita the consumption in this country is over 17 gallons for every man, woman and child. This is the average given by the census report for the year 1900, when the per capita consumption



## LIFE IS GOOD.

Every brook that leaps along,  
Murmurs, "Life is good!"  
Every wind that hums a song,  
Murmurs, "Life is good!"  
Every shoot—yes every one—  
Bursting upward to the sun  
Feels the joy of something won.  
And murmurs, "Life is good!"

If you want to feel the same,  
Murmur, "Life is good!"  
If you're here to play the game,  
Murmur, "Life is good!"  
Throw your cynic sneer away,  
Robe yourself in bright array,  
Do your best and with a gleam  
Just murmur, "Life is good!"

—James P. Rome in Bohemian Magazine.

## NOTES OF INTEREST.

Samuel King of Chester, Pa., like the poor man up in York last week, has been notified that he is one of the heirs to several million dollars from an estate that is held in chancery in England.

"I expect to receive nearly \$1,000,000 as my share of the estate," Mr. King said, "and when that time comes you may rest assured that I'll never do any more hard work."

Mr. King had placed the case in the hands of an attorney who will go abroad to look after his client's interests.

Maine's "old maids" are to be pensioned at the expense of the bachelors and widowers, if the act which has been introduced in the Legislature by Representative Campbell of Kingman becomes a law. Mr. Campbell proposes to nupt every unmarried man of 30 or over at the rate of \$10 a year, the fund thus raised to be applied to the support and relief of such deserving spinsters who are still spinsters although willing to marry if they get a fair chance. The law has some relief measures for the bachelors or widowers who can show that they have made a reasonable effort to get a wife, by proposing three times, either to three different women or to one woman three times. It provides that the tax shall be collected in the same manner as poll taxes and shall be disbursed to spinsters who have reached the age of 40 years who have not refused any "reasonable" offer of marriage.

Newport (R. I.) seems to have suddenly become a Greta Green for love-lorn uncles who want to marry pretty nieces. In the last two days three of them have stepped up to the altar and taken out marriage licenses. They are: Louis Abel (25), a furniture dealer of New York; and Miss Anna Abel (21), of New York; William Graupe (45), dry goods dealer of Salt Lake, and Miss Martha Graupe Walters (36) of Salt Lake; Mooss Rice (28), fruit dealer of Des Moines, Ia., and Miss Nina Lievensen (20) of Des Moines.

After living together happily for sixteen years, John L. Orrell of Pittsburgh, Pa., and his wife split on the rock of eucher, and Orrell, superintendent of the Union Foundry and Machine company, was defendant in a non-support case. Mrs. Orrell testified that their married life had been happy until two years ago, when she joined a eucher club, into which she paid 25 cents a week for prize money. Prior to that time her husband brought home his pay envelope, containing \$60 a week, and gave it to her. He objected to her playing eucher, because it was gambling, and since that time he has done nothing but gamble and amounts for her support. Mrs. Orrell refused to quit the eucher club, and her husband retained his pay envelopes.

Arkansas is one of the most versatile states in the Union for industries in the propagation of different species of animals, but the climax is to be reached by a young Illinois entrepreneur, who wishes to purchase a sufficient amount of swamp land in the state to start a coon and skunk ranch. Commissioner of lands L. L. Coffman, has received a letter from a resident of a small town in Illinois, requesting information as to the price of lands of this character which would be suitable for the purpose of raising coons and skunks. Not being well posted upon swamp lands, he being from the hills of Arkansas, Commissioner Coffman referred the writer to the county clerk of Green county, who he stated, would be pleased to give information upon such subjects. Arkansas has ostrich, buffalo, snake, deer, elk, goat and many other kinds of animals, but Commissioner Coffman says a skunk farm is a new one on him.

Joseph Griffiths of Mount Tabor undertook to drive a bull up Broad street, in Philadelphia, Pa. When a short distance above Westmoreland street the bull charged a red lantern that had been placed near an excavation in the street. Lowering its head and bellowing, the bull made a plunge at the lantern, knocking it on one of its horns. With the red light glowing in its face the bull became a series of antics that were as interesting as they were exciting. It pranced about in a circle, trying to catch up with the aggravating light, until it had gyrated across Broad street and fell against the curb in front of a Masonic home. The bull of the aged Massimo who saw the bull from the porch thought the New Jersey devil had come to this city. After the bull had recovered its wind it was driven up Broad street.

A large flock of sand hill cranes flew over Morocco, Ind., the other day, the greatest number seen together here in years. In the flock were four white cranes, a pair of which were among this species of bird. Brants, which were believed to be practically extinct in this part of the state, are seen flying in considerable numbers.

After resting in her body so long that she cannot remember how or when it entered, a No. 8 needle worked out of the neck of Mrs. D. E. Shannon, of Canton, Pa., the other day. For the past month she has had severe pains in her back and neck, and thought they came from rheumatism or neuralgia. While rubbing the back of her neck with a lotion, she felt the needle. It was extracted by a physician and the pains at once ceased.

Senorita Margaret Laspues y Juegos, 13 years old, the prettiest girl in the Mexican gypsy camp at Suffolk race track near Philadelphia, Pa., has been sold for marriage, the price being 650 pesos, gold, and three sorrel horses. This transaction binds the girl to become the wife of Senor Pedro Mantos, whose name she has taken. She is now being taken to need such a bride. He is but 14 years old now, and not much of a horse trader as yet. When he is two or three years older and has acquired skill enough to swap with the Americans, the wedding will be held, with all the eclat possible in the tribe.

The Fishkill (N. Y.) town authorities are looking for the devil. If they get him it may go hard with his Satanic majesty. Recently as the Methodists of Wicopee, a hamlet of the township, were holding a prayer meeting Satan appeared suddenly in their midst, so to speak. He naturally wore horns and a black mask and a long black cape from beneath which hung a long black tail. He carried a pitchfork with which he threatened his way in most devilishly. When, after the first shock, William Wap sprang to his feet to wrestle mightily with Satan, the devil fled howl-

ing into a snowstorm. The indignant worshippers say his appearance was only one of a series of jokes played on the flock.

In a blinding storm of sleet and snow five Mormon elders walked four miles from Central City, W. Va., to Huntington after receiving notice at midnight to leave the town before daybreak. A dozen representative citizens of Central City visited the Central, where the elders had been making their headquarters for two months, and delivered the warning. The elders packed their belongings at once and started for Huntington.

The man who can shave himself is common and a man who can cut his own hair is a novelty, but a man who has no knowledge of dentistry but can make his own teeth and place them in his head is a genius. Carl Mabbey of Forest, O., lost one of his front teeth. He cut a piece from the handle of his tooth brush and with the aid of a file fashioned a molar, leaving a prong on the end which he pushed up into the gum. He says he is satisfied with the job.

Maggie Drennan, 11 years old, was married in Sneedville, Tenn., to Tillman Ramsey, 20 years old. It is believed she is the youngest bride that section of the state ever saw. Mrs. Ramsey was profusely congratulated after the ceremony, and every guest at the wedding expressed wonder that she should be so young. But she said simply, in her mountain speech, that "she guessed she loved Till and might as well marry him now as any time." The parents of both bride and bridegroom were present and gave their consent to the wedding.

Col. R. Bruce Richetts of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the owner of the only tract of virgin forest land still standing in Luzerne, Sullivan and Columbia counties, instituted a war extermination against the porcupines, which are killing the great hemlock trees of his preserve. This tract is on North mountain, near Jamison City, and is eight miles long on the borders of Kitchens creek. It is in a rock ribbed section, in which there is some impressive mountain scenery. Hayoc has been wrought among the big hemlock trees this winter by porcupines eating the bark and dozens of the big trees have been killed. Col. Richetts has now offered \$1 each for every porcupine killed on his tract of land. He had to wage a similar war to save the trees several years ago, when hundreds of the porcupines were killed, at a cost of \$1 a head. They have now increased, for they are again a pest.

Like beer and music, beer and peanuts won't mix. Arthur Johnson, a colored musician of 2346 Norwood street, Philadelphia, Pa., found that out to his sorrow when he ate three quarts of the same, and then drank a bottle of beer. Johnson was seen about 2 o'clock by Officer Divrin of the Twenty-third district trying to walk up the Girard college wall and giving other indications of being subject to slight attacks of mental aberration. Divrin immediately started to place the colored man under arrest, but, as he is over 6 feet tall and a proportionately big fellow, he went down to his first defeat. Neighbors came to the officer's assistance and Johnson was finally subdued, after pulling a handful of his own hair out by the roots. At St. St. Joseph's hospital the case was diagnosed as acute indigestion, and after two hours' strenuous work with the stomach pump Johnson was brought back to a normal condition of mind when he admitted that peanuts and beer had constituted his lunch.

Another expedition to search for pirate treasure on Cocos island, off the coast of Costa Rica, sailed from San Pedro. Maj. W. A. Desborough, who is spending the winter at Pasadena, is backing the enterprise. He furnished a yacht and most of the money for the expedition. One of the features is a hydraulic mining plant by which the mass of debris may be removed from the burial place of the alleged treasure. As Rear Admiral Palisser of the British navy spent several weeks at Cocos island vainly searching for this treasure with the help of over 200 bluejackets, the outlook for any new party is not considered cheering.

Judge Smith in orphans' court of Lancaster, Pa., filed on opinion in the Frederick J. Kramph estate, upward of \$50,000, which was left to the Swedenborgian church. Two factions of the church claimed it—the joint council of the General Church of the New Jerusalem and the Academy of the New Church. In the adjudication Judge Smith decided that Swedenborg's teaching on conjugal love was immoral, and the court refused to give the bequest to either faction, but awarded it to the direct heirs of Kramph. Exceptions were filed to the adjudication and they were argued by John G. Johnson and other prominent members of the Philadelphia bar, representing the Swedenborgian church. In the decision filed Judge Smith dismissed the exceptions and confirmed the original adjudication giving the estate to the direct heirs. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

Four sturgeon, the largest being 10 feet 2 inches in length and weighing 400 pounds, were caught by Gustave Patten, Frank Vincent and S. C. Wamsley of Ilo, Ida., in Snake river, south-east of Spokane, Wash. A two horse team was required to haul the 1110 catch to town. The men used 600 feet of heavy rope as a line, the rod being a steel rod, 2 inches in diameter, with a large eye and weighted with twenty pounds of lead. To permit the fish to play on the line the shore end was fastened to a tree, which swayed with every movement of the sturgeon in their endeavors to get away. The fishermen say that they had the most difficulty in landing the smallest fish, which was 6 feet in length and weighed 200 pounds. It fought and lashed the water for almost an hour before it was brought to the river bank. These are the largest fish caught in the Snake river this season, where students of Izaak Walton have been busy for months.

Leaning back in his chair, from the table to the wall, Joseph Boris, aged 22 years, of Pottsville, Pa., attempted to lift and pass over his head, for the purpose of replenishing his cup, a large pot of hot coffee. The lid fell off and he was deluged on the head and upper part of the body with the seething liquid. Terrible scalds were the result, which soon caused his death.

Residents in the fashionable "company ground" neighborhood at Moorestown, N. J., stared as Thomas Ferrier and William Bennett, well known young society men, walked into town from the Riverton road bearing between them on a light fence rail 125 catfish, none of which was less than ten inches in length and of an average weight of a half pound—all caught with hook and line between 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon in Heulings Lip-pincott's ponds about two miles from Moorestown. Ferrier and Bennett began fishing about 10 o'clock, but did not get a bite. Becoming discouraged, they made one more cast and struck a pocketful alive with the fish, which they quickly grabbed the hooks as fast as they could be thrown. It is thought that the extremely warm weather caused the fish to leave their hibernating places and seek food.

## FADS AND FASHIONS.

Those women who have been anxiously awaiting some radical change in the fashionable silhouette for the spring season, have been greatly disappointed. There are plenty of new fashion ideas in the air and even to be seen in the shops, but these ideas concern themselves exclusively with matters of color, material, ornamentation and details, while they show no sharp divergence from familiar rules as to outline. It is true, the extreme types have practically disappeared; they have died out, succumbing to the law of the survival of the fittest; but, although considerable liberty as to waist line, etc., is allowed, there is absolutely no deviation from certain rules. Bonifance is tabooed. Even where there is fullness of the skirt, it must be of the simplest sort, detracting in no way from the prescribed straight line. The shoulder and arm line, too, must be clearly defined, and whatever may be the situation later in the summer, for the moment the new models intended for anything except evening wear are long-sleeved.

An effort has been made to establish the three-quarter sleeve length, especially in connection with lingerie blouses, but this length is almost invariably unused, becoming to the average arm and hand and painfully prone to suggest a long sleeve shrunk in laundering. The claim of the one-piece frock is asserted on every hand, and the smart walking costume of the season will unquestionably be of these simple, jaunty patterns with coat of the same material or silk matching the material in color, rather than the customary coat and skirt suit with separate blouse. It must not be assumed, however, that the latter combination will be entirely out of fashion or unpopular during the coming spring and summer.

For many purposes such a tailored costume is the one altogether satisfactory thing, and this is especially true during the hot summer season, when coolness is essential and dress is a matter of life and death. The frock worn every day, lingerie blouses and their comfortable separate waists of all kinds will be used during the coming season just as they have been used in former seasons, but the chic street frock will be a one-piece model with coat to match.

Such costumes, when designed for hot weather, naturally call for thin and cool materials. For the early spring very lightweight cloths, broadcloth, satin cloth, fine serge, Henriette, etc., are used, while for the more advanced season the various kinds of Pongees and the endless variety of handsome and attractive silk materials are offered in the shops will be employed.

Among the numerous styles of crepes offered for summer wear is a new kind with an odd, basketlike weave which is particularly handsome. It promises to become popular. Crepe-ena is another novelty, enabling the dressmaker to create a soft, supple, then there is pen-de-crepe, a washable silk somewhat like a heavy India silk in appearance.

The variety of colors and shades of colors that may be found in nearly all materials at this time is astounding and mainly due to the fact that the dressmaker would seem absurd to speak of one particular color or tint of color as particularly favored, but, after all, there can be no doubt that preference is given to some colors or shades. Indications point to a soft, light violet color as the dominant one for spring. One sees it on the new embroideries, in the flowered tulle and mousseline in the bordered dainties and in the soft silks and plumes. The French dressmakers say, on the other hand, that the dull brick tone, which was called Egyptian red during the winter, will be used as the ultra color. A new color will, however, differ just a little in tone from the one which has been in use during the season just ended.

An exceedingly pretty and comfortable looking article of apparel is the overblouse. The lining, which may be used as a gumpie, can be made with high or square neck, and full or three-quarter one-sea sleeves. These blouses are made of a soft, sheer material, and trimmed abundantly with lace and tucks of all-over embroidery or lace. The entire waist is of a style that looks the better for such trimming, and one need not be afraid of overdoing things in this design as in some others. The overblouse is much ornamented. The low square neck and the short sleeves are finished with broad lace insertions, and tucks run from the yoke to the waist line, front and back, in groups of five; also from shoulder to waist, back and front, in clusters of three. The sleeves also are tucked. This waist may be worn separately or attached to a skirt in semi-princess style.

Among the good things that have come and will stay, quickly working their way into the favor of good dressers, are the beautiful Ottoman royals and Ottoman reines. The first are of the Tussah royal family, crepe in effect and bearing cords across the surface to accentuate a novel thought and mark the appreciation for repped goods.

For those who intend to go to the south before the coming of the warm season a charming new parasol is offered, called the Cio Cio San. The shape and design are copied straight from the paper parasol used by the Japanese. The new parasol is quite flat, with a gilded framework, and covered with a gold and silver, and a wide hem of colored chiffon. The eighteen ribs of the parasol are also gilded and a large ring is slipped over the folded parasol to hold it together.

Since milliners have been using metal cloths in such great quantities, they are now shown also in pastel coloring, as well as in gold and silver. They are being employed for entire hat dressings for brim facings, for ornaments in the form of buckles, and rosettes and for foundations in embroidered bands. Dressmakers, too, are using these metallic fabrics to a great extent for costumes where the transparent yokes are lined with gold or silver.

For day wear amethysts are undoubtedly the fashion. There are sets of these, hatpins, long watch chain and brooch to match. In most of the hatpins the stone is elongated or spherical.

Since the fad for decoration has become so widespread, the girl with a talent for fashionable flower arranging, who knots with her needle is decorating the fronts of her hosiery from toes to ankle with quaint embroidery designs.

At the millinery shops the trimmings of the moment are ostrich tips in mixed shades, mauve and old blue, black and mauve, and green and navy blue.

The tips of satin shoes are embroidered with jet beads, pearls or gold and silver thread; the heels are high and the buckle is jeweled.

## A Wonderful Fiber from the Sea.

A remarkable vegetable fiber which can be used in textile manufacture has been discovered in Australia and is reported to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor by Consul Jewell of Melbourne. It will spin and weave in union with

wool, and is the only vegetable fiber which will take dye equally well. It is practically non-inflammable, its charring point being 373 degree Fahrenheit, and, unlike cotton, it is an excellent non-conductor of heat. It will not shrink, and it possesses considerable resistance. Blankets and cloth made of wool and the newly discovered fiber have attracted favorable notice in Australia. It makes excellent carpets, matting, bagging and wool packs, and is as good as oakum for caulking.

The fiber is the result of the sheddings of the leaf sheath of a sea grass botanically known as Posidonia Australis, belonging to the order of Naiadea and has so far been found in only one place in the world—Spencer Gulf, South Australia. The sheddings have been imprisoned by the action of wind and waves in the sand flats of the gulf. Soundings have revealed layers of the fiber averaging 12 feet in depth under 4 feet of water. They are the accumulation of centuries, and are estimated to aggregate millions of tons, of varying degrees of fineness. The fiber can be gathered easily with dredges fitted with special buckets and rakes, and also equipped with agitators and wringers similar to those used for the washing of wool. The cost of the rough-dried fiber on board the dredge, it is calculated will be \$3.65 per ton, and it is expected to find a ready market at \$4.00, with higher prices for the finer grades.

The discovery adds a new wonder to the list of nature's gifts to man, and will no doubt suggest explorations and experiments productive of other economies in the direction of utilizing for industrial purposes the vegetation of the sea. The first paper, it will be remembered, was made by the Egyptians from a water plant, the papyrus. It may be found that there are seaweeds which chemistry and machinery can turn to paper, thus lessening the demand upon the forests. Here is an idea which somebody is likely before long to turn to practical account.

## VIRGINIA CITY TODAY.

The Gold Seekers Have Gone and the Town Is Dilapidated.

Virginia City is indeed a strange town—a living skeleton. In the height of its opulence it boasted a population of 30,000. Today there are less than one-tenth that many. Dilapidation and ruin are seen on every hand.

The chief streets terrace along a great hillside. Further up the slope are wastes of sagebrush growing in stunted clumps that half hide the earth with their gray twigs and foliage. Down below is a valley where the mines have dumped vast heaps of waste.

The entire region is a wild upheaval of hills and around the horizon are seen ranges of snowy-topped mountains. The only trees are an occasional gnarled scrub pine or dwarf cedar a few feet high.

The town streets are rough and dirty and as I walked about I was constantly encountering old tin cans and getting my feet tangled up in wires from the baled hay. Buildings in good repair are rarities. There are tottering fences and smashed walls and broken roofs and doors are boarded up.

The search for gold has resulted in tearing the country all to pieces. Everywhere the hills are dotted with prospectors' holes. From any height you can see dozens—perhaps hundreds. They suggest the burrowing of woodchucks or prairie dogs. The region along the Comstock lode abounds too in deserted shafts—Outing.

## Colleges and Culture.

In an address at the Free Synagogue in New York, Dr. J. L. Elliott, associate leader of the Ethical Culture Society, created a stir among his auditors by saying that parents are beginning to wonder whether money is well spent which is employed in sending their children through college.

"With the exception of the doctors and lawyers that they turn out," said Dr. Elliott, "there seems to be but little benefit to the man or woman in the process. Their conception of the benefits of a college education for four years is not what it used to be, and we think now they can get along just as well without it." Certainly this is a note such as would have been unheard a generation ago. Then college education was looked upon as a certificate of intellectual and moral culture. Have the standards been lowered at the institutions of higher learning?

The Harvard Crimson not long ago uttered a protest against dishonesty in the class-rooms. It said that borrowing and stealing the work of others is a practice growing more and more common. That the tone of the Crimson's article may not be misunderstood, the following extract is made:

"Many undergraduates rely on others to do their work for them. Reports and theses are often copied outright from those handed in by former years, and many of these treatises appear year after year. It is with such a feeling of approval and respect, for we fear that the topic will be seized upon by the press as one more instance of the supposed general depravity of the Harvard undergraduates. Our attempts at reform have been acted on in this way so often that we are tempted to allow conditions to remain in their present status rather than expose our weaknesses to the critical gaze of the public. The 'murder will out,' and we feel that it is better to aim at improvement than pretend to be perfect. Some of us think that it is better to leave it to some one else."

This is a mainly expostulation, and ought to have some effect in mitigating the evil at which it is aimed. But the fact that this evil flourishes on a large scale in a community especially devoted to the acquisition of culture is disheartening. It is well that inside the college gates there are forces at work which will lead to a better spirit and condition in the abodes of learning.

## Private Entertainments Come High.

In arranging for a private entertainment in New York recently the prices for a dozen or more grand opera stars for singing at such an entertainment were obtained. They were as follows:

Enrico Caruso	.....\$3,000
Geraldine Farrar	.....1,500
Emmy Destlin	.....1,200
Offendstadt	.....1,500
Johanna Gadski	.....1,500
Berta Morena	.....1,000
Marie Tappold	.....800
Assolant Bonci	.....1,500
Carl Joru	.....1,500
Pasquale Amato	.....600
Antonio Scotti	.....800
Giuseppe Campanari	.....400
Euro Cortis	.....1,500
Robert Blass	.....300
Herbert Witherspoon	.....300
Allen Hinekey	.....300
Julius Home	.....800
Ricardo Marten	.....600

## Belgian Farmers Thrifty.

The Belgians border their roadsides with apple and pear trees of the cider and berry varieties, and they draw a profitable revenue from the elongated fruit. Thus the 800,000 wooded trees of Belgium bring in an annual income of \$13,000—that is, a little over 4d a tree, big and little; while they cost, including contributions to a magnificent sinking fund, a trifle over 3d a tree.

## NOTES OF NOTABLES.

LOUIS J. FORGET, member of the Canadian Senate and one of the foremost of Canada's financiers, was born at Terrebonne, Quebec, March 11, 1854. At an early age he left school to engage in business. He joined the Montreal Stock exchange at the age of 21 and in 1895 and for several years thereafter he served as president of the exchange. Senator Forget has been president of the Montreal railway since 1902, and president of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company since 1896. He was called to the Senate by the Earl of Aberdeen in 1896, and four years ago was elected a director of the Canadian Pacific railway.

HILARY A. HERBERT, who was secretary of the navy in the second administration of President Cleveland, was born March 12, 1834, in Laurensville, S. C. His education was received in the Universities of Virginia and Alabama. In the Civil war he served as colonel of the Eighth Alabama Confederate volunteers and was disabled at the Battle of the Wilderness. Following the close of the war Mr. Herbert began the practice of law at Greenville, Ala., removing to Montgomery. In 1877 he was elected a representative in Congress and continued to serve for sixteen years, until his appointment to a cabinet position by President Cleveland after his retirement from the cabinet he remained in Washington and engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Herbert is the author of several very successful historical works dealing with the Civil war and the period of "Reconstruction" in the south.

DR. GUSTAV ALBERT ANDRESEN, president of Augustana college at Rock Island, Ill., was born in Porter, Ind., March 13, 1864. He graduated from Augustana college in 1881 and later studied law. He abandoned his plan to become a lawyer, however, in favor of a career as an educator. In 1886 he joined the faculty of Bethany college in Kansas and remained with that institution seven years. From 1894 to 1900 he was an instructor in German at Yale university. The next two years he spent as a student in European universities. Upon his return to America he was chosen president of Augustana college. Recently he has been engaged in a movement among the Swedish Lutheran all over the country to raise the endowment fund of Augustana college to \$200,000.

DR. PAUL EHRLICH, one of the noble prize winners of last year, was born March 14, 1858, at Stralsund, Germany. His education was received in the universities of Breslau, Strassburg, Freiburg and Leipzig. For a number of years he has been a director of the Royal Institution for Experimental Therapeutics at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He has contributed to various departments of medical knowledge, including the nature and treatment of tuberculosis, diphtheria, anemia and cancer. For his discoveries in medical science he holds many offices and honors in Germany and is an imperial privy councillor.

GEORGE COLBY CHASE, president of Bates college, was born in Unity, Me., March 15, 1844. After graduating from Bates college in 1863 he attended the Cobb Divinity school and later spent a year as a student at Harvard. He was a teacher of Greek and Latin in the New Hampton Literary institution from 1868 to 1870, and was professor of rhetoric and English literature from 1872 to 1884, and since 1884 has been professor and professor of psychology and logic of Bates college. Dr. Chase is a member of several prominent learned and scientific societies of America and has been given honorary degrees by Colorado university, the University of New Brunswick, Bowdoin college, Colby college and several other institutions of learning.

FRANK MOSS, who recently succeeded Dr. Parkhurst as president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born in Cold Spring, N. Y., March 16, 1860, and was educated in the New York city public schools. For a number of years he has been active in city campaigns on reform issues. He was president of the New York City Police board in 1897, associate counsel in the Lexow investigation and leading counsel in the Mazet investigation. As president of the City Vigilance league he directed movements for the suppression of crime and of alliances between criminals and corrupt officials.

CLARA MORRIS, the retired actress for whom it is proposed to give a benefit performance in New York at an early date, was born in Boston, March 17, 1840. When an infant she was taken by her parents to Cleveland and in that city she passed her childhood years. In 1861 she made her stage debut as a member of the ballet at the Academy of Music in Cleveland. She made rapid progress as an actress and before she was 30 she had become a popular favorite. In 1869 she became leading comedienne at Wood's theater in Cincinnati. While there she came under the critical eye of the late Augustin Daly and that noted manager and producer of plays gave her a leading part with his company at the Fifth Avenue theater in New York. Here she added to her fame as an emotional actress, by her performance of the role of Juliet. During the next few years she followed she was seen in all of the chief cities of America and also appeared with success on the English stage. In the early '90s she was compelled by ill health to quite the stage and since that time she has been prominent chiefly as a story writer and journalist.

## Why Uncle Joe Can Smile.

The German saying that nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked is strikingly illustrated in the outcome of the campaign of the House insurgents against Speaker Cannon and the rules.

The fight was begun by Republican members who had failed to get the places which they desired in the makeup of the House committees and who chafed because they could not gain recognition whenever they desired the privilege of the floor. They denounced the Speaker as a boss, an autocrat, a czar. They lent the support of sympathetic utterances to the effort to defeat him for re-election, which proved singularly ineffective, for the reason that the people of his district, knowing him "from the ground up," were proof against the vehemence of Gompers and of all the other voices that were raised against him. They carried their antagonism so far as to strive to compass the defeat of Republican congressmen who had voted for him for the speakership two years ago. In this attack also, as illustrated by the outcome of the canvass in the Fifth Wisconsin district, they made a great cry and gathered little wool. Then they threatened to join with the Democrats in voting for Champ Clark and thus defeat Cannon's re-election as speaker. They lent the support of sympathetic utterances to the effort to defeat him for re-election, which proved singularly ineffective, for the reason that the people of his district, knowing him "from the ground up," were proof against the vehemence of Gompers and of all the other voices that were raised against him. They carried their antagonism so far as to strive to compass the defeat of Republican congressmen who had voted for him for the speakership two years ago. In this attack also, as illustrated by the outcome of the canvass in the Fifth Wisconsin district, they made a great cry and gathered little wool. Then they threatened to join with the Democrats in voting for Champ Clark and thus defeat Cannon's re-election as speaker. 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**Dr. E. Applegate**  
**Veterinary**  
Surgery a Specialty, Dentistry.  
OFFICE: Stewart's Livery Barn  
Both Phones 70.  
RESIDENCE: 216 Brown Street  
Old Phone 268. New Phone 356.  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**  
Prescriptions A Specialty  
**GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE**

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.  
In effect Feb. 1, 1909.  
CARS LEAVE SEYMOUR NORTH-BOUND  
\*8:53 a. m. to Indianapolis  
\*9:53 a. m. to Indianapolis  
\*10:53 a. m. to Indianapolis  
\*11:53 a. m. to Indianapolis  
\*12:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*1:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*2:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*3:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*4:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*5:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*6:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*7:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*8:53 p. m. to Indianapolis  
\*10:20 p. m. to Greenwood  
\*11:55 p. m. to Columbus  
Hoosier Flyers.  
Seymour-Indianapolis Limited.  
Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.  
For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.  
General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

**Southern Indiana Railway Co.**  
**TIME TABLE**  
North Bound.  
No. 2 No. 4 No. 6  
Lv Seymour 6:40am 12:20pm 5:50pm  
Lv Bedford 7:55am 1:38pm 7:05pm  
Lv Odon 9:01am 2:40pm 8:12pm  
Lv Elora 9:11am 2:49pm 8:22pm  
Lv Beehunter 9:27am 3:03pm 8:35pm  
Lv Linton 9:42am 3:20pm 8:49pm  
Lv Jasonville 10:05am 3:43pm 9:11pm  
Ar Terre Haute 10:55am 4:35pm 10:05pm  
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.  
South Bound.  
No. 1 No. 3 No. 5  
Lv Terre Haute 6:00am 11:15am 5:35pm  
Lv Jasonville 6:51am 12:08pm 6:27pm  
Lv Linton 7:13am 12:30pm 6:51pm  
Lv Beehunter 7:25am 12:43pm 7:04pm  
Lv Elora 7:40am 12:58pm 7:19pm  
Lv Odon 7:50am 1:08pm 7:29pm  
Lv Bedford 9:05am 2:20pm 8:40pm  
Ar Seymour 10:15am 3:30pm 9:50pm  
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.  
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company  
In Effect Feb. 1, 1909.  
THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 10:17 a. m., 1:17, 4:17 and 8:17 p. m.  
THE DIXIE LIMITEDS leave Seymour southbound for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:09 a. m., 12:09, 4:09 and 8:09 p. m.  
LOCAL CARS leave Seymour SOUTH BOUND for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, (8:54 For Scottsburg.) 9:54, 10:54 a. m., 12:54, 2:54, 4:54, 5:54, 8:54 and (11:00 p. m. For Scottsburg.)  
Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. & S. Traction Co., for Indianapolis and intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.  
For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.  
SEYMOUR TERMINAL—On Second St., between Indpls. Ave. & Ewing Sts.  
H. D. MURDOCK, Supt. Scottsburg, Ind.

**MANY KILLED IN THE SOUTH**  
**Storm's Havoc Was Terrible, Both North and South.**

**CHICAGO WIRES WERE DOWN**  
Electrical Storm Accompanied by Gale That Approached Cyclonic Proportions Caused Much Damage and Expected a Heavy Toll of Human Life.—Not in Twelve Years Has There Been Such a Complete Prostration of Wire Service and For Two Hours Chicago Was Completely Cut Off.

Atlanta, Ga., April 30.—Between twenty and thirty persons dead and scores injured in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, is the terrible total of a series of tornadoes in those states last night. The storms which wrought this havoc appear to have been outriders of the big disturbance which simultaneously swept through the north. They struck at widely different points. The death list now is as follows: Youngs Crossing, Tenn., five; Medina, Tenn., two; Hornlake, Miss., twelve; Forest City, Ark., six; West Marion, Ark., one. The wires are down all over the south and reports are incomplete, but it is known that millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed and much suffering will result.

Chicago, April 30.—An electrical storm accompanied by a gale of wind that approached the fury of a cyclone burst upon this city at 6:15 o'clock last night, bringing death to at least five persons and cutting the city off from direct outside communication for nearly two hours.

The center of the storm was on the south side of the city. Here three laborers were killed and several more were injured when the roof of the Grand Crossing Tack company's plant was blown off.

A cottage at Seventy-ninth street and Ellis avenue was blown down by the wind and it was reported to the police that two men were killed and a woman and a child injured.

Telegraph and telephone wires were cut down on all sides of the city. It was the most complete prostration of wire service in twelve years. The Western Union reported that all its wires were cut off as though by a flash of lightning. Communication with the East was established slowly and by circuitous routes. The Postal Telegraph company at 7 o'clock had the only wire in the city to New York.

Traffic was impeded on surface and elevated lines and suburban trains were delayed. Two inches of rain fell here and in neighboring cities. Many persons were injured by flying boards and knocked down by street cars and wagons.

**Trial of Robert Jolly.**  
Danville, Ind., April 30.—The trial of Robert Jolly, the Indianapolis man charged with murder, is set for May 13. Jolly is alleged to have murdered his twelve-year-old daughter Gladys, at Indianapolis, in June, 1907, by compelling her to swallow a quantity of carbolic acid. The case came here on a change of venue.

**Falls From Top of Dam.**  
Brooklyn, Ind., April 30.—M. A. Sanders, age fifty-five years, fell over the mill dam and drowned before he could be taken from the swift water of the mill race. Sanders was a retired railroad man and leaves a widow.

**SKIN DISEASES.**  
**THEIR CAUSE AND EFFECT.**  
We not infrequently hear persons afflicted with chronic Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, etc., say they have expended from \$100.00 to \$300.00 in doctors' bills and remedies, and invariably the treatment has been external—an ointment or a lotion. No consideration or attention was paid to the blood—the source from which the skin derives nourishment. In answer to the question, "Did you derive any benefit from such treatment?" "Oh, yes, it cured the disease for a month or two and then it broke out worse than ever." The reason of this should be readily understood by any intelligent person, and is the difference between cause and effect. Had the disease been attacked in the blood, which is the cause of these skin and blood diseases, these sufferers would have had a different story to tell. Dr. Taylor's Remedy eliminates the poison from the blood—removes the cause—and the effect of this poison readily disappears from the surface of the skin. Guaranteed to cure. Send to our office, 1330 Arch St., Philadelphia, for booklet. Sold by W. F. PETER DRUG CO., Seymour, Ind. and by all first class druggists.

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**Robert H. Hall**  
**ARCHITECT**  
725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**TERSE TELEGRAMS**  
Fourteen persons were injured, two seriously, in a tornado at Knoxville, Ark.  
The trial of James H. Boyle, accused of kidnapping "Billy" Whitla, began today at Mercer, Pa.  
Fire caused by crossed wires destroyed the plant of the Home Telephone company at Piqua, O.  
Cipriano Castro, the deposed president of Venezuela, now in Paris, is rapidly recovering his health.  
Peace between the mine workers and operators in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania is assured for another period of three years.  
A storm which swept across Arkansas and northern Mississippi swept away the little town of Horn Lake, thirty miles south of Memphis.

**FOUR INDIANA OPTION ELECTIONS ON TODAY**  
**Chief Contest Is at Lafayette Which Both Sides Claim.**  
Indianapolis, April 30.—Kosciusko and Starke counties Thursday by substantial majorities voted themselves into the "dry" list. Today four counties are voting on the temperance issues and the results are eagerly awaited by the option and saloon forces over the state. Martin county is in a very doubtful condition and the county will not give a majority of much more than 100 either way. Washington county is certain to vote "dry" and Jefferson county presents a good battle field, but the "drys" are very confident of a victory. It is in Tippecanoe county, with Lafayette the county seat and West Lafayette with its Purdue University that the great battle of the day will be fought. In this county business men and taxpayers have made a strong fight to retain the licensed saloon and in this organization the liquor interests have had no part.

**THE NATIONAL GAME**  
National League.  
At Cincinnati— R.H.E.  
Cincinnati..... 010003000—4 11 3  
Chicago..... 011020100—5 8 1  
Batteries—Gaspar, Rowan, McLean; Brown, Moran.  
Second game— R.H.E.  
Cincinnati..... 00100020—3 5 0  
Chicago..... 010100000—2 5 1  
Batteries—Fromme, McLean; Kroh, Moran.  
American League.  
At Boston— R.H.E.  
Boston..... 22000402—10 13 4  
New York..... 000020011—4 7 4  
Batteries—Cicotte, Carrigan; Newton, Blair, Kleinow.  
American Association.  
At Columbus— R.H.E.  
Columbus..... 004000113—9 14 2  
Indianapolis..... 100203121—10 16 2  
Batteries—Linke, Parson, Goodwin, Shreck; Kuepper, Cheney, Howley.  
Russia Is Willing.  
St. Petersburg, April 30.—Russia has decided to accept the American proposal to revise the treaty of 1832. Her answer, which will be delivered in about a week, will express assent to the negotiation of a new treaty provided that the old agreement remain in force until the new one is ratified.

**MARKET QUOTATIONS**  
Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.  
Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.  
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.32; No. 2 red, \$1.40. Corn, No. 2, 73½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 54c. Hay—Clover, \$14.00 @ 15.00; timothy, \$16.00 @ 17.00; mixed \$15.00 @ 16.00. Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.50. Hogs—\$4.00 @ 7.45. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$3.00 @ 7.75. Receipts—6,000 hogs; 1,450 cattle; 200 sheep.  
At Cincinnati.  
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.43½. Corn—No. 2, 75½c. Oats—No. 2, 56c. Cattle—\$2.25 @ 6.25. Hogs—\$4.25 @ 7.35. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 5.15. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.10.  
At Chicago.  
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.43½. Corn—No. 2, 74c. Oats—No. 3, 57c. Cattle—\$3.25 @ 7.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 @ 4.55. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 7.45. Sheep—\$4.25 @ 6.75. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.75.  
Livestock at New York.  
Cattle—\$2.25 @ 6.55. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 7.75. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 5.60. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 8.75.  
At East Buffalo.  
Cattle—\$3.50 @ 6.75. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 7.75. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 5.60. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.70.  
Wheat at Toledo.  
May, \$1.40; July, \$1.13½; cash, \$1.42

**Much Damage at Peoria.**  
Peoria, Ill., April 30.—A wind storm unroofed the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight house, damaged the union depot, blew several cars from the tracks, demolished three flagmen's shanties in one of which John Corcoran, a switchman, was severely injured and caused much damage along the Illinois river. Thousands of dollars of damage was done to farm property.

**Damage Around Terre Haute.**  
Terre Haute, Ind., April 30.—Wind and rain played havoc with trees and wires in Terre Haute and vicinity. Telegraph wires north were put out of commission and city service suffered. The burs of Fred Colewell and Rev. J. W. Mye, of Vermilion, Illinois, seven miles west, were struck by lightning and burned.

**Town Completely Destroyed.**  
Cassville, Mo., April 29.—Four people were killed and at least twelve injured and great damage was done by a tornado at Goldan. The town was completely destroyed, every building being razed.

**OVERTAXED.**  
Hundreds of Seymour Readers Know What It Means.

The kidneys are overtaxed: Have too much to do. They tell about it in many aches and pains, Backache, sideache, headache, early symptoms of kidney ills. Urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease follow.

Mrs. Thomas Geary, 132 McKee Street, Greensburg, Ind. says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been a blessing to me. I suffered with backaches, headaches and such severe pains across the loins that I could not rest at night or get any comfort at any time, day or night. I had no strength or ambition and was unable to attend to my household duties. I had kidney and bladder trouble, and the profuse flow of the secretions day and night gave me great annoyance. I doctored for these ailments but got no relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they gave me relief at once. The aches and pains soon vanished, I can now sleep well, and I have no more kidney trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me quick and permanent relief." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

**Lightning Kills Man and Wife.**  
Michigan City, Ind., April 30.—Lightning struck the farm-house of Lawrence Winchell, five miles south of the city, while Winchell, his wife and child were standing in one of the rooms. Winchell and his wife were killed and the child was thrown unconscious to the floor. Winchell was twenty-five years old.

**Frightful Fate Averted**  
"I would have been a cripple for life from a terrible cut on my knee cap," writes Frank Disberry, Killdeer Minn. "without Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which soon cured me." Infallible for wounds, cuts, and bruises, it soon cures Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Boils, Skin Eruptions, World's best for piles. 25c at W. F. Peter drug store.

**Chicago, April 30.**—Additional delay to seeding operations in the north-west owing to the continued unfavorable weather, caused a further advance in wheat prices Thursday, closing quotations showing net gains of 1½ @ 1½ to 1½c. Corn and oats closed moderately firm, and provisions weak.

**The Bed-Rock of Success**  
lies in keen clear brain, packed by indomitable will and resistless energy. Such power comes from the splendid health that Dr. King's New Life Pills impart. They vitalize every organ and build up brain and body. J. A. Harmon, Lizemore, W. Va. writes: "They are the best pills I ever used." 25c at W. F. Peter drug store.

**S.S.S. CURES SKIN DISEASES**  
The cause of all skin diseases can be traced to some humor or acid in the blood; the cuticle is always healthy where the circulation is free from impurities. When the blood is infected with acid or unhealthy matter it cannot perform its natural work of nourishing the skin, regulating its temperature and preserving its normal softness, pliability and healthfulness. Instead it irritates and inflames the delicate fibres and tissues around the pores and glands and produces some of the many forms of skin disease. The itching and stinging so often accompanying skin affections are produced by the deposit from the blood of the acid humors with which it is filled, into the sensitive membranous flesh lying just beneath the outer covering, and surrounding the countless nerves, pores and glands. This explains why scratching the outer skin affords no relief from the itching and burning. S.S.S. cures Skin Diseases of every character by purifying the blood. It goes down into the circulation and removes the humors or acids which are causing the trouble, builds up the weak, acid blood, and permanently cures every variety of skin affection. Local applications can only soothe; they never cure because they do not reach the blood. S.S.S. goes right into the circulation, reaches the trouble and cures it by removing the cause. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free to all who write.  
**THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

**REPAIRING AS IS REPAIRING**  
that's ours. There's a difference in repairing; day and night are not more unlike than our way of doing things and what you'll often find elsewhere. Give yourself the benefit of the highest skill, an intimate knowledge of cycle construction and reasonable prices. Bicycle tinkers only hurry a wheel to its finish by making a mess of an important job.  
**W. A. Carter & Son**  
East Second Street

**Weithoff-Kernan Merchant Tailoring**  
**Baldwin Pianos**  
Weithoff-Kernan Music Co.

F. Lett, M. D. C. H. Lett, M. D. C.  
**LETT & LETT, Veterinarians.**  
OFFICE: 111 West Third Street, SEYMOUR, IND.  
PHONES: Office 644, Residence 643.

**WIND SHATTERS PRISON WALLS**  
**National Guard Called On for Protection.**  
**PRISONERS IN THEIR CELLS**

Six Hundred Feet of the West Wall of the Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan City Was Blown Down by Terrific Wind—The Warden at Once Called On the Governor For Protection and the South Bend Company of Militia Was Dispatched to the Scene.

Michigan City, Ind., April 30.—Six hundred feet of the west prison wall at the Michigan City penitentiary was blown down last evening by a terrific wind which swept the northern part of Indiana. No lives were lost, but a request for state troops to guard the breach and preserve order was at once made upon Governor Marshall by Warden Reid. In response to this request the South Bend company of militia was ordered to the scene and arrived here this morning under command of Adjutant General Perry, who took charge of the situation. Until the breach can be repaired the convicts will be kept in their cells and no serious trouble is apprehended. The prisoners were all in their cells at the time of the accident, and any possible outbreak was checked by the prompt action of Warden Reid, who placed patrols in the corridors with orders to use their rifles to put down any attempt at escape.

Although the convicts were excited, no effort was made to effect a delivery.

**Money Comes In Bunches**  
to A. A. Chrisholm, of Treadwell, N. Y. now. His reason is well worth reading. "For a long time I suffered from indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, nervousness, and general debility," he writes. "I couldn't sleep, had no appetite, nor ambition grew weaker every day in spite of all medical treatment. Then used Electric Bitters. Twelve bottles restored all my old time health and vigor. Now I can attend to business every day. It's a wonderful medicine." Infallible for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nerves. 50c at W. F. Peter drug store.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wylie have moved from E. Third street to one of Miss Emma White's residences on N. Broadway, near the city park.  
**Its A Top Notch Doer.**  
Great deeds compel regard. The world crowns its doers. That's why the American people have crowned Dr. Kings New Discovery the King of Throat and Lung Remedies. Every atom is a health force. It kills germs and colds and la grippe vanish. It heals cough-racked membranes and coughing stops. Sore inflamed bronchial tubes and lungs are cured and hemorrhages cease. Dr. Geo. More, Black Jack, N. C., writes "It cured me of lung trouble pronounced hopeless by all doctors." 50c \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by W. F. Peter drug store.

**WASHBURN-CROSBY'S GOLD MEDAL FLOUR**  
Pure Wholesome Clean Nutritious Excellent Genuine Faultless Worthy Helpful Reliable  
**The Power behind the Cook**